REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,270.—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year ,,	,, 24
Three Months ,,	,, 14
One Month ,,	,, 5

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
Third do	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

or line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

in the Native Languages, double the above.

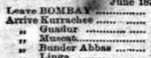
For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship HIMALAYA, 1,341 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander C. Heasman, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 30th May 1872, at 4 P.M.

May 1872.		June 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY,	30	Leave Tuticorin	30
,, Rutnagherry*	31	,, Colombo	3
,, Vingorla*	31	,, Galle	9
,, Carwar	June 1	,, Negapatam	12
,, Mangalore*	2	,, Madras	14
,, Cannanore*	3	,, Coconada	16
,, Tellicherry*	4	,, Vizagapatam	17
,, Calicut*	4	,, Bimlipatam	17
,, Beypore*	4	,, Gopaulpore	18
,, Cochin*	5	,, False Point	19
,, Alleppey*	5	Arrive CALCUTTA	21

During the South West Monsoon, viz. from 18th May 1872, to the end of August, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports of Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin and Alleppy. The Steamers, however, will call at these ports weather permitting, but passengers for the Neilgherries may be landed at Narrakal six miles North of Cochin, from whence they may proceed by back water to stations on the Madras Railway.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 Tons, 200 H. P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1872, at noon.

June 1872.		June 1872.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSSORAH	24
Arrive Kurrachee	10	Arrive Bushire	26
,, Guadur	10	,, Bushire	26
,, Muscat	12	,, Baharine	26
,, Bunder Abbas	14	Leave Linga	27
,, Linga	16	,, Bunder Abbas..July	2
,, Bushire	18	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao	20	,, Guadur	6
,, Mahomerah	21	,, Kurrachee	8
,, BUSSORAH	21	,, BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY commencing from 29th May, 1872.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Ayres, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 29th May, 1872, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.
(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£7	
Suez	36	22	9	
Port Said	38	24	9-10	Including Wines.
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	Without Food.
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Next Steamers from Bombay :—

INDIA, on SATURDAY, 1st June 1872.
ARABIA, on MONDAY, 1st July 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 20th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship CITY of TANJORE, from the Clyde, are requested to send their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, Orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bunders.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th May 1872.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per ship PEVERIL OF THE PEAK, Captain Nicol, from London, are requested to receive their GOODS as they come to hand, failing which the Captain will land the same in his boats immediately.

Captain Nicol will not hold himself responsible for any deficiency or damage to the Goods after they have left the ship's deck.

THOMAS STEUART & Co., Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS
VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, and CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents.
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions; Banking and Mercantile Indigenes, Memo. Heads, &c., &c., Machine Ruling and Paging, and Book binding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 31st May, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SIMLA, (2440 tons and 63 H.P.) Captain G. N. Hector, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

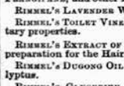
On Monday, the 3rd June, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. ORISSA, (1,646 tons and 300 H.P.), Captain F. S. Towler, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 31st May.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY.



ON SATURDAY, the 1st JUNE, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon, the P. and O. Company's S.S. BANGALORE, (2,983 tons and 500 H. P.) Captain G. C. BURNE, will be despatched as above, calling at Galle. For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

ESPLANADE HOTEL.

AUCTION SALE of the remainder of the Stock of Messrs. J. Hudson Watson & Co., consisting of best Electro-plated ware, Furniture, and a variety of Fancy Articles, Beer, Porter, Biscuits, Pickles, and Carpenter tools, &c., &c.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will resume the sale of the Stock-in-trade of Messrs. J. Hudson Watson and Co., THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at or about noon, at the ground-floor of the Esplanade Hotel, which will comprise—

PLATED WARES.

Salt Cellars of various patterns, Mustard and Salt Cups, Wine Cork Stoppers, &c.

FANCY AND USEFUL ARTICLES.

Inkstands of various patterns, Beziques for two and four, Lett's Diaries for 1872, double-barrelled breech-loading Guns, Cartridge Cases, Gun Waddings, English Tin Bathing Tubs of assorted sizes and shapes, &c.

ENGLISH-MADE FURNITURE.

Marble Tables, American Chairs with round backs, large and small size Folding Chairs, Shelves, &c., &c.

ALE.

Bass' Beer in pints in cases, and hogsheads of Porter, which will be sold in small convenient lots, Ullaged Beer and Porter, &c., &c.

TOOLS.

Vices, blacksmith's, fitter's and carpenter's tools, coach screws bolts, nuts, ratchet braces, hammers, hooks, taps and dies, patent dryer in tins, cross cut saws, washers, pipe hooks, dhoby irons, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 28th May 1872.

ALUMINIUM WATCHES.

£1 1s. ; £1 10s. ; £1 15s. ; extra jewelled £2 2s.

KEYLESS WATCHES, £1 10s., £2 2s., £3 3s.; £4 4s. Gold Plaque, plated with Gold, £5 5s., £6-6 Same as supplied by us to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and he late Earl Mayo, Viceroy of India.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE of these Marvellous Machine-made Time-keepers specially adapted for use in India, forwarded post-free per next Mail.

MILLIKIN & LAWLEY,
168, STRAND, (ADJOINING STRAND THEATRE), LONDON.
"Rupee Notes can be remitted in payment, reckoning at two Shillings per Rupee."

BRAGG'S VEGETABLE CHARCOAL OR PURE CARBON
IS ONE OF THE MOST EFFECTUAL PRESERVERS OF HEALTH

ever offered to the public. By its action in absorbing all impurgases in the stomach and bowels, it affords speedy relief in all cases of

ACIDITY, BILE, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, IMPURE BREATH, &c.,

and is invaluable in cases of, and is the best known preventative to, Yellow and other Fevers. It is largely used and recommended by all the highest medical authorities in England. Sold in Bottles by

J. L. BRAGG, 2, Wigmore St., Cavendish Sq., London.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL ART EXHIBITION.

NOTICE.—Mr. WHITE'S PICTURE of the INSTALLATION of the DUKE of EDINBURGH as a G.C.S.I., which from unavoidable circumstances has been closed to the Public for a few days, is again OPEN DAILY from 10 A.M. to 6 P.M.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATION OF TRAINS.

On and from SATURDAY the 1st June 1872, and until further Notice, the following ALTERATIONS in the running of TRAINS will take effect :—

The Down South East Mail Train will leave Bombay as at present, and will reach Kistna at 10-50 instead of 10-33 A.M. the following morning, leave Chicksagore at 2-18 P.M., and reach Raichore at 8-0 P.M.

The Up South East Mail Train will leave Raichore at 9-20 A.M instead of 12-30 noon, arrive at Chicksagore at 10-3 A.M., leave Kistna at 1-25 P.M., reaching Bombay at 12-15 noon as at present.

The Up Passenger Train will leave Nagpore as at present, but will reach Bhosawul at 10-0 instead of 10-30 P.M. as at present.

The Up and Down Mixed Trains on the Nagpore Extension will be worked through between Bhosawul and Nagpore in one day instead of being worked between Bhosawul and Budnaira and Budnairs and Nagpore respectively in two days as at present. The Down Mixed Train will leave Bhosawul at 5 0 A.M. and reach Nagpore at 10-15 P.M. The Up Mixed Train will leave Nagpore at 5-15 A.M. and arrive at Bhosawul at 11-40 P.M.

During the Monsoon, Passengers, Luggage, Goods, &c., will be conveyed over the River between Kistna and Chicksagore Stations by the Company's Road Conveyances and Ferry Steamer, under similar arrangements and extra charges as were adopted last year, and of which notice will be given.

For other and consequent alterations at intermediate Stations see the published Time Bills of the Company dated 1st June 1872, and further information can be obtained from the Undersigned.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 27th May 1872.

ACCOUNT OF THE BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY FOR THE WEEK ENDING 25TH MAY 1872.

Receipts.	Budget Estimate	For Past Week.	Present Week.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Bal. 1st Jan. '72	.....	.....	.....	176,618 6 0
Rates	16,03,399	637,677 0 1	20,550 8 0	658227 8 1
Duties—Town	4,33,000	220,220 9 7	9,218 11 0	229.4 9 5 4
Do. Tobacco	1,25,000	55,400 0 0	1,000 0 0	056,400 0 0
Do. Liquor	1,25,000	36,839 8 0	10 0 0	036,839 8 0
Conveyances Lic	8,991	4,412 12 0	.....	4,412 12 0
Do. Wheel Tax	2,92,00	77 508 6 0	3,910 0 0	080.9.8 6 0
Market Fees	2,02,000	71,235 6 7	1,666 5 0	372,901 11 10
Halalcore Cess.	2,14,788	81,464 12 0	6,230 9 0	487,695 5 4
Health Dept.	12,000	12 000 0 0	.....	12,000 0 0
Workshops	.....	36,116 15 9	15,126 0 0	351,277 9 0
Debt	15,00,000	1500,000 0 0	.....	1500000 0 0
Deposits	.....	83,302 8 0	33,050 0 0	4 11,350 13 0
Advances	.....	24,738 8 9	1,354 1 2	2 26,092 9 11
Miscel.—Fines	15,500	2,930 8 3	520 0 0	3,450 8 3
Do. Receipts	19,000	4,602 12 0	1,715 0 0	6,317 12 0
Do. Fees	55,386	27,806 13 5	1,729 8 0	029,536 5 5
Do. Savings	.....	1,168 8 5	.....	1,168 8 5
Last Yr's Assets.	.....	10,502 4 0	578 13 1	9,923 6 11
Total Rs..	45,66,729	2895718 9 6	90,336 3 0	2986054 12 6
Grand Total Rs..	.....	.....	.....	3162673 2 6

Disbursements.							
Superintendence	1,34,956	44,756 13 11	452 10 10	45,209	8	9	
Assessment	55 592	21,857 12 8	.....	21,857	12	8	
Collection Dept.	56,393	22,463 14 5	211 8 11	22,672	7	4	
Police Account	2,04,904	144,664 9 10	.....	144664	9	10	
Health Dept.	7,84,728	299,460 10 4	1,888 8 4	301769	2	8	
Public Works—							
Establishment	36,780	29,293 5 4	80 9 0	29,373	14	4	
Lighting	2,71,568	83,123 2 7	.....	83,123	2	7	
Watering	1,20,000	53,783 9 2	11,780 0 0	065,563	9	2	
Repairs Roads		51,470 17 3	13,152 2 7	1 94,327	0	10	
Do. Buildings	14,000	175 7 6	.....	175	7	6	
Impt. of Streets	50,000	262 12 0	3 7 7	266	3	7	
Water Works	75,000	18,450 8 0	25 0 0	18,538	4	12	
Drainage	2,78,824	10,501 11 6	1,466 0 0	011,907	11	6	
Vic. Gardens	3,000	.....	.....	.....			
Workshops	.....	25,350 1 3	4,032 19 9	29,387	12	0	
Debt	6,02,130	250441 3 6	26,074 7 4	276515	10	10	
Education	8,500	2,254 0 6	.....	2,254	0	6	
Deposits	.....	51,470 17 3	.....	51,470	17	3	
Advances	.....	23,890 9 2	1,000 0 0	024,890	9	2	
Plant & Stores	15,070	630 12 6	.....	630	14	6	
Miscellaneous	10,442	13,744 10 7	2853 9 6	16,598	4	2	
Last Year's Liabilities	.....	1467679 5 6	91,544 7 6	1559223	13	0	
Total Rs..	30,72,379	2947927 13 7	154515 1 10	28 0442	15	5	
Balance on 25th May 1872	.....	.....	.....	362,230	3	1	
Grand Total Rs..	.....	.....	.....	3162,673	2	6	

* Debits and Credits deducted.

JAMES THORBURN, Actg. Controller. P. C. HOPE, Actg. Municipal Commissioner.

COCONADA CHEROOTS,
of superior quality.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
"BABINGTON" muster, box of 250	3 12	4 4
"HAVANNAH" do. ,,	4 4	4 12
"OFFICE" do. ,,	1 6	1 8
Do. do. ,,	3 6	3 12

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Extra Choice
MANILA CIGARS.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, solicit the particular attention of Connoisseurs to the following superior brands, the finest produce of Manilla, and very rarely procurable in exquisite condition for present use.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LONDRES CLARO, box of 125	10 0	11 0
REGALIAS DE PREMIER, do	20 0	22 0
CABALLEROS, do	21 8	24 0
IMPERIALES COLORADO, do	21 8	24 0
VEGUEROS, the choice "pressed" Cigar, do	21 8	24 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

STILL RHENISH WINES.
Imported from the Company's Agency at Coblentz.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
LAUBENHEIM, light Still Breakfast	Qts. 15 0	17 0
Do. do.	Pts. 9 0	10 0
BODENTHAL, vintage 1865	Qts. 21 0	24 0
Do. do.	Pts. 11 0	13 0
NIERSTEIN, vintage 1865	Q's. 25 0	28 0
Do. do.	Pts. 14 0	16 0
HATTENHEIM, vintage 1865	Qts. 27 0	30 0
Do. do.	Pts. 15 0	17 0
LIEBFRAUMILCH, vintage 1862	Q's. 30	40 0
Do. do.	Pts. 19 0	21 0
STEINWEIN (The Celebrated Still Hock, in glass jugs)	.....	20 0 22 8
Do. superior old	.....	27 0 30 0

Moselles.

WINNINGEN	Qts.	20 0	22 8
Do.	Pts.	10 8	12 0
SCHARZBERG	Qts.	32 0	36 0
Do.	Pts.	18 0	20 0

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

PATENT WROUGHT NAILS.

J. J. CORDES & Co.,

The Patentees and Sole Manufacturers of the well-known Patent Wrought Nails, commonly known as

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

desire to make it known that they have adopted a "Star" or "Cross" as their Trade Mark, and that all Nails now made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their name and address.

Any Nails, therefore, which are not distinguished as above, must not be confounded with

"EWBANK'S NAILS,"

the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

Dee Works :—NEWPORT, MONMOUTHSHIRE, ENGLAND.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.
MACHINE MADE,
SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.
Mr. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & CO., LIMITED,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18 carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold Bracelets	from £5 0 to £50.
,, Earrings	,, £1 10 to £10.
,, Lockets	,, £1 0 to £20.
,, Suites	,, £10 10 to £50.
,, Chains —Per Ounce	,, £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogue.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100.
,, Earrings	,, £5 to £50.
,, Lockets	,, £5 to £100.
,, Rings	,, £5 to £500.
,, Suites	,, £50 to £500.

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornamants of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES & CLOCKS,
Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount, or reference to London Agents,

Mr. STREETER,
(Late Hancock & Co., Limited.)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS, SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

NOTICES.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY.
FAREWELL BENEFIT
AND
LAST APPEARANCE OF
Mr. BENNEE and MISS FANNY RAYNOR.
A GREAT TREAT!
A GREAT TREAT!

SENSATION!
SENSATION!

Production of the great Sensation Drama, by Tom Taylor, and acted at the Olympic Theatre, London, for over 500 consecutive nights, to crowded and delighted audiences.

THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.
THE TICKET OF LEAVE MAN.

KINDLY ASSISTED BY GENTLEMEN OF THE BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE PROGRAMMES.

Box Plan at Soundy & Co.'s.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of May 1872, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, for the considerat on of the following business :—

1. Motion to rescind the Resolution of the Bench passed on the 12th April last, and re-consider and re-adjust the salaries and allowances of the Municipal Officers and Establishments item by item, as heretofore.

2. Letter from Messrs. J. M. Maclean and Narayan Vasudevjee, giving notice that they would propose—"That Government be respectfully requested to appoint Dr. Hewlett Acting Municipal Commissioner in Mr. Hope's place under the supervision of a Committee of the Bench of Justices until the new Municipal Bill is passed, it being understood that while Dr. Hewlett holds the office of Commissioner he shall also continue to do the duties of Health Officer."

3. Letter from Mr. C. Forjett, dated 23rd February last, submitting his application for the Office of Municipal Commissioner, with a view that the Bench would recommend him to Government if they thought him competent to assume the duties of that post.

4. Letter from Dr. R. A. Dallas, dated 8th May, giving notice that he would move,—"that the resolution that a sum of Rs. 3,000 be sanctioned for providing a Laboratory to enable the Health Officer to carry out the analyses of air, food, soil, and water, passed at the Meeting of the Justices held on the 7th instant, be rescinded."

5. Letter from H. Maxwell, Esq., resigning his appointment as member of the Finance Committee.

6. Letter from Government, No. 1350, forwarding a letter addressed by them to the Collector of Tanna, requesting him to hand over to the Municipality the land to the Municipal Commissioner for the Toolsee scheme.

7. Letter from Government, No. 1557, forwarding Government Resolution sanctioning the six months' leave to Captain Tulloch.

8. Petition from Dr. B. D. Burjorjee, praying that the Justices will be pleased to remit in her case the usual fee levied in the house hired by him for a female school, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

9. Application from Mr. E. L. Hawkins, dated 22nd April last, giving notice, on behalf of the Bandora Committee, of their intention to oppose the action of the Municipality of carrying on the works to remove the town sweepings to Bandora.

10. Letter from Messrs. Nicol and Co., dated 24th April last, forwarding copy of a letter from Messrs. Smith, Fleming, and Co., confirming the telegram referred to therein.

11. Petition from Messrs. Tookaram Vittoo, praying that he, having suffered considerable loss in cultivating the municipal ground at Coorla and Sewree during the past year, owing to the scanty fall of rain, should be given back Rs. 2,000 out of the amount paid by him to purchase the right for that purpose.

12. Letter from Hurji Bhanjee and others, stating that the transfer of the collection of Town Duties from the Custom authorities to the Traffic Manager of Bundars has resulted in much good to the merchants.

13. Petition from Hajee Chota Peer Mahomed and others, inhabitants of Don Tar, complaining of the bad state of the road, and of the absence of gas light in their street.

14. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2890, forwarding copy of a letter from the Executive Engineer requesting sanction to the levy of a fee for permission to raise stories of houses.

15. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 2137, submitting, in accordance with Section 32 of the Municipal Act, tabulated statement of contracts entered into during the month.

16. Petition of Mr. Coen, dated 26th March, submitting his claim for the balance of his salary for the month of April 1871, and the Municipal Commissioner's report thereon.

17. The Municipal Commissioner will apply for the sanction of the Justices to certain Bye-Laws and Table of Fees.

18. Papers forwarded by the Municipal Commissioner on the subject of a grant from Government of the sum collected and which the Municipality may be able to give to the Vaccination Department.

19. Letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 3129, forwarding for the information of the Justices copy of a letter addressed by him to the Hon'ble H. P. St. G. Tucker on the subject of the new Municipal Act.

In case the Resolution for reconsidering the Scale of Salaries is carried, Colonel Ballard will move,—"That the Meeting proceed to fix the Salaries for the year."

Letter from Government No. 2090, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council has appointed Mr. J. B. Peile, to act as Municipal Commissioner vice Mr. P. C. Hope, proceeding on leave.

F. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 18th May 1872.

THE MALAPAR COMPANY (Limited).—The above COMPANY are prepared to make LOANS on LAND and other FIRST CLASS SECURITY for long or short periods, and applications will be received by the Undersigned

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers,
Malabar Co., Limited.

VIEGAS SLIP COMPANY (Limited.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 1 Gowaji Patell Street, Fort, on Monday, the 20th DAY, the 20th day of May 1872, at the hour of 2 in the afternoon, to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Report of the Directors and the Audited Balance Sheet of the Company for the year ending 29th February 1872.

2. To appoint two Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation.

3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of May to the 3rd of June 1872, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Directors,
SORABJEE FROMMURZE, Secretary.

Bombay, 18th May 1872.

THE OFFICE of the REGISTRAR of JOINT STOCK COMPANIES will be MOVED, from the 1st PROXIMO, from the TOWN BARRACKS to the BUILDING in MEADOW STREET, formerly occupied by the Old Bank of Bombay.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

Bombay, 23rd May 1872.

THE OFFICES of the REGISTRAR of BOMBAY and SUB-REGISTRAR of FORT and COLABA, will be MOVED, on the 1st PROXIMO, from the TOWN BARRACKS to the BUILDING in RAMPART ROW and MEADOW STREET, formerly occupied by the Old Bank of Bombay. The entrance to the above Offices will be in Meadow Street.

BYRAMJEE DADABHOY,
Registrar of Bombay

Fort, 25th May 1872.

BOMBAY, BARODA, and CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

OPENING OF THE KATTYWAR EXTENSION TO WUDWAN.

The Line is now OPEN to WUDWAN for PASSENGER and GOODS TRAFFIC.

Passenger Trains leave Ahmedabad at 7 A.M. and arrive at Wudwan at 2 P.M., and leave Wudwan at 11-30 A.M. and arrive at Ahmedabad at 6-30 P.M. daily.

The rate for Full Pressed Cotton is Rs. 26-6-5 and Half Pressed Cotton Rs. 33 per ton, Wudwan to Bombay.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.

Fort, 25th May 1872.

RICHARDSON and CO.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, ENGINEERS, SMITHS, &c.
THE BYCULLA FOUNDRY AND ENGINEERING WORKS,
NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.
ESTIMATES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

D. HOGARTH & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
PRESERVED PROVISIONS,
Ready for immediate use.

Real Turtle, Mock Turtle, Hare, Ox Tail, Julienne and Palestine Soups.
Scotch Salmon, Salmon Cutlets.
Kippered Salmon.
Fresh Herrings, Mackarel, Findon Haddocks, Lobsters, Oysters, Sardines.
Preserved Meats of all kinds.
York Hams, Bacon.
Truffled Patés, Oxford Sausages, Bologna Sausages.
Pickles, Sauces.
Bottled Fruits, Table Jellies, Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalades, Dessert Fruits.
And Oilmen's Stores of every description and of the finest quality
Price Lists forwarded on application to

D. HOGARTH & Co.,
"BON ACCORD" WHARF, 223, WAPPING, LONDON, and at ABERDEEN.

Manufacturers by special appointment to H. M.'s Navy at the Royal Victoria Yard, DEPTFORD.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT of ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

Wilkinson's Bronchio-Thoracic Lozenges.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Voc

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

THE Share Market was closed on account of the Parsee holiday.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nomi. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	89
20,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,650-1,620
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New ...	764½
10,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue ...	223½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras ...	1,300 -
10,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China ...	276
40,000	281½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	410 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C...	140
37,500	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India.	108
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank ...	490

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co.	1,585
8,000	150	all		Free Land & Pier Co. Ld.	125
750	2,000	20,000	31p.s.	Mazagon Land ...	850
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ...	405

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	225pa	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,200xd.
200	2,000	1,100	75do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee.	1,000 -
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	375
150	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	216do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,275
200	500	all	30do.	Do New ...	500
350	1,000	1,000	...	Broach Cotton Co ...	1,075
100	1,000	...	...	Carwar Company ...	1,100
800	1,250	all	40	Colaba Press Co.	6,300
350	2,000	all	200	East India Press Co.	3,100
150	3,000	all	350	Fort Press Co.	9,400
300	2,000	1,850	39 pa	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	1,000
300	1,000	all	200 pa	French Press Co ...	800
200	6,000	6,000	225 pa	Hydraulic Press Co.	2,200
250	5,000	1,407	75 pa	Imperial Press Co ...	1,150
300	5,000	2,000	100 pa	Kurrachee Press Co.	1,110
200	400	350	60 pa	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	635
120	2,500	all	250 pa	Prince of Wales Press.	2,400
100	1,000	750	...	Scind and Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited ...	800
150	2,000	all	Nil.	Timevelly Press Co ...	850
225	2,000	1,000	250 *	Victoria Press, Madras ...	1,120

* Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	150p.a	Albert Mills Co.	1,350
600	1,250	all	50p.a	Alexandra Spinning ...	1,215
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning ...	2,410
100	5,500	all		Bombay ...	2,525
900	1,000	all	30*	Bombay United ...	855
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills ...	245
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Dhurumsey Spinning ...	2,400 xd.
750	2,000	all	200p.a	Great Eastern ...	2,050
2,500	1,000	all	140p.a	Manockji Petit* ...	1,085
900	1,000	all	Nil.	Morarjee Spinning ...	1,010
800	2,500	all	225*	Oriental ...	2,435
600	2,500	all	216p.a	Royal ...	1,575

* Per share for the half-year

MISCELLANEOUS.

.....	2,500	1,500	75 pa.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation ...	1,375
50,000	50	all	4½ p ct	Bombay Gas Company ...	55
300	2,000	300	21 pa.	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company ...	175
1,000	50	all	2 pa.	Mechanics B'd'gs Co. ...	24
2,000	500	all	40 pa.	Treachie & Co. ...	425
3,000	250	all	6 pa.	Vegas Patent Slip Co ...	85

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	500	95	Jan. '66	Bank of Bombay ...	8
.....	95	19½	Do.	China ...	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '68	Central Bank ...	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank ...	1
.....	200	13	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula ...	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank ...	2

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 10 9/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 1/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 5/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	1s. 11d.
Calcutta	At sight	100½ to 3/16d.
Do.	30 days' sight...	100
Do.	60 Do. do. ...	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight...	99½
China	60 Do. do....	222½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	...Rs. 10-9-6
Bank of England Notes	... 10-12
Carolas	... 220
Mexican Dollars	... 222
Five- Franc Pieces	... 221½
Bar Silver	... 106½
Gold Leaf	... 16-13
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch...	... 16-12 to 16-13
AustralianGold ... 100 touch'...	... 16-12
Government Securities	... 5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	... 6 „

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	... ...112½ to 113
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	...104½ to 104¾
Four per cent	... ...101½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	...105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1836-67	...103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	...102½
10 years' do. do.	...105
5 years' do. do.	...103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	...112
Do. Do. Market Rate	... 112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 fr. 50 c.) of 1871	... 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up) ...	... 91
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs 117) per Bond.	87

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (LIMITED).

STATEMENT of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 25th May compared with the statement issued on 20th May :—

LIABILITIES.	20th May.	25th May.
Proprietors Capital :—		
First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ... ... Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 100 do. ... „ 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	5,00,000	5,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	332,64,029	365,33,782
Do. do. at Branches.	18,33,975	20,07,778
Other Deposits	188,57,740	167,45,600
Post Bills	45,784	47,911
Cash Credits, undrawn	10,44,995	7,76,881
Rs.	615,46,523	626,07,752
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	65,86,637	69,28,856
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	50,89,372	56,13,219
Loans, on Security of do do.	9,32,949	11,44,787
Current Accounts, overdrawn ...	5,288	3,525
Bills Discounted	111,95,931	104,66,980
Stamps	6,001	6,420
Dead Stock ... ... Rs. 4,93,113		
Amount applied in reduction „ 55,000	4,38,113	4,38,113
Bullion	22,36,333	21,42,044
Cash Balances with Correspondents ...	8,91,909	11,58,088
Cash and Currency Notes	341,44,080	347,05,937
Rs.	615,46,523	626,07,752

CALCUTTA.—23RD MAY.

THE *Englishman's* money market report of Thursday evening says :—

The Bank of Bengal rate has been reduced 2 per cent. and the report up to the 21st instant is so pleasant and agreeable a change after the feverish and excitable figures that have been presented to the public for the last three weeks, that although the departure of Mr. Dickson who has done such good service in his time is to be regretted, it is a matter of congratulation that the Directors have at last taken the affairs of the Bank boldly into their own hands. With money offering freely in the open market as low as 3 per cent. it is almost a pity that with a view to check the natural efflux of business from the Bank, a further reduction was not made at the time. The considerable alterations in the statement submitted this week are entirely attributable to an adjustment with the Government on account of the late purchases of sterling and paper made on their behalf. The decrease in the Treasury Balance is of course owing to the same effect. "Other deposits" still remain at the same high figure, which is almost inexplicable with the sterling exchange ruling as firm as it has done during the past week. Loans on Government Securities show a loss of business to the Bank to the extent of about 10 lakhs. The other changes under the heads of accounts of credits and mercantile bills discounted amounting to a crore and 34 lakhs as stated before, is simply an adjustment.

THE following transactions were reported :—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents., small amounts at Rs. 102.

4½ per cents. at Rs. 104-12.

5½ per cents., at Rs. 113-0.

In shares—

Bank of Bengal shares a good number, at Rs. 1,635, and 1,610.

National Bank shares, a heavy batch, at Rs. 100.

Delhi and London Bank shares at Rs. 160.

India General Steam Navigation Co.'s full shares, at Rs. 320, and half-shares, at Rs. 160, exclusive of the dividend.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT.—27TH MAY.

London ...	Cotton ...	No ship.
	Cases ...	
	Seeds ...	
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton ...	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
	Wooden Ships „ ...	£2 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolms & Coir bells	£2 0s. 0d.
	Seeds ...	£1 0s. 0d.
Havre ...	Cotton ...	No ship
	Coffee ...	
Overland ...	Steamers ...	£2 10s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal ...		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
China ...	Steamer Cotton ...	Rs. 7 to 8 per bale.
	Opium ...	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships ...	Rs. 4 per bale nominal
Calcutta ...	Salt ...	Rs. 4 8 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay ...		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius ...		Nothing doing.

ARRIVAL.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
27	Kurrachee (s) ...	Avern ...	Kurrachee, May 24.

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
27	London ...	Smith ...	Rangoon.
	Mirzapore (s) ...	Parish ...	Aden and Suez.

THE following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Scanderia, to Liverpool.

Steamer Sphinx, to Trieste, &c.

Steamer Orissa, to China, &c.

Steamer Kurrachee, to Kurrachee.

Steamer Phlox, to Goa.

Steamer Sir J. R. Carnac, to Coast and Goa.

Ship stornaway, to Live pool

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

24 Evelyn ... Pleasance ... Mauritius, March 22.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—27TH MAY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Red Sea, 27th May, 12-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 3 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 27th May, 13-14 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in in transit, 2 hours 26 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 28th May, 11-50 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 50 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 26th to 8 P.M. of the 27th May is as follows :—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	2 58	0 16
„ Galle	6 10	1 0
„ Kurrachee	0 45	0 9
„ Madras	4 45	0 4

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 27th May, 9 A.M.—Weather clear, wind north-west, thermometer 82, barometer 29·980.

VINGORLA, 27th May, 9-30 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north, thermometer 86.

TUTICORIN, 27th May, 11 A.M.—Weather fine, wind west-south, thermometer 99, barometer 29.986.

MANGALORE, 27th May, 12 Noon.—Weather cloudy, thermometer 86.

CARWAR, 27th May, 10-15 A.M.—Weather fine, wind north, thermometer 85·5, barometer 29·98.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

PIECE GOODS.

		Rs. A. P.
1,000 pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 30 yds. 7 lbs.	4 13 6
1,000 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 13 6
1,500 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
2,000 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 10 0
250 „ „ „ Mimias	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 4 0
500 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 7 lbs.	4 15 0
1,000 „ „ „	40 „ 39 „ 8½ lbs.	5 12 6
600 „ White Dhoties	45 „ 10	2 14 0
750 „ „ „	45 „ 10	2 15 0
450 „ „ „	54 „ 11	2 5 0
450 „ „ „	54 „ 11	2 5 0

COTTON.

50 candies	New Dhollera,	ready	... Rs. 267
250 „	„ Do.	ready	... „ 265-66
50 „	„ Sawginned,	ready	... „ 284
50 „	„ Nerad,	ready	... „ 242-50
25 „	„ Broach M.G.	ready	... „ 272½
50 „	„ Vingoria,	ready	... „ 245
175 „	„ Verungaum,	ready	... „ 255-58

YARNS.

3,000 lbs. Orange No. 40	...As. 14½
1,200 lbs. Medio No. 40	... „ 15
6,000 lbs. Turkey Red, No. 20-60	... „ 20½

METALS.

1,000 cwts. Copper Braizers	... Rs. 58
500 „ Yellow M. „	... „ 46
600 „ Spilter English...	... „ 98

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—MAY 27.

Delane, Lieutenant Colonel, Governor-General's Body Guard, on leave, from Calcutta.

McDowall, Surgeon, general duty, on leave, from Matheran.

Davidson, Lieutenant, 3rd Punjaub Cavalry, on furlough, from Dehra Ghazee Khan.

Freed, Colonel, 10th Regiment, on leave, from Mhow.

Balfe, Lieutenant, 40th Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—MAY 27.

Walsh, Captain, 19th N. I., on leave, to Matheran.

Browne, Captain, 12th N. I., on duty, to Belgaum.

Huyshe, Captain, Madras Staff Corps, on sick leave, to England.

Delane, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bombay Army, on leave, to England.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

BY MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 25th May 1872.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave :—

Surg. Mennie, Staff Surg., for 3 days, from the 26th instant, on privilege leave.

Lt. Campbell, Acting Station Staff Officer at Poorundhur, was directed to proceed to Poona and back on Court Martial duty expeditiously by tonga dak at the public expense.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant-General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 25th May, 1872.

The undermentioned officers are directed to join the classes for Garrison Instruction which will be formed at Poona and Mhow on the 15th proximo. The officers from out-stations will travel expeditiously at the public expense :—

At Poona.

Lts. M. Cust, 2nd Foot; H. P. Molyneux, 56th Foot; F. G. Alexander, 99th Foot; G. F. Marx, 6th Foot; H. St. G. Ord, 68th Foot R. W. S. Burnet, 83rd Foot; F. S. F. Stokes, 83rd Foot; and J. Grant, 1st Regt. N.I.

At Mhow.

Lts. G. E. Rogers, 3rd Hussars; G. D. F. Sulivan, 15th Hussars; C. K. Bennell, 15th Hussars; E. R. Woodward, 49th Foot; A. N. Barns, 40th Foot; R. E. Buchanan, 59th Foot; G. G. B. Cresswell, 66th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Sind Frontier Field Force Order, dated 13th May 1872, directing Capt. Humfrey, 30th N. I., to officiate as Second in Command and Wing Officer, and Lt. Harrison as Wing Officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 10th inst., vice Maj. Mills proceeded on leave.

25th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated 17th April 1872, appointing Lt. Campbell to officiate as Adjt., vice Munro, deceased.

21st Regt. N.I.—Regtl. Order, dated 20th May 1872, directing Maj. Gayer to resume his duties as Officiating Wing Officer continuing to perform those of 2nd in Command and Wing Officer in addition.

The following arrangements are confirmed :—

3rd Hussars.—Lt. H. F. Berkeley performed the duties of Adjt. from the 23rd April to the 7th May 1872, during the absence of Lt. Nettles on leave on medical certificate.

15th Hussars.—The undermentioned officers performed the duties of Paymaster for the periods specified, during the absence on leave of Paymaster A. B. de Lasalle :—

Capt. G. Luck, from 27th March to 16th July 1871.

Capt. H. Langtry, from 17th July to 27th Aug. 1871.

Capt. D. Maxwell, from 28th Aug. to 19th Sept. 1871.

7th Regiment N. I.—Capt. Cunningham performed the duties of Wing Officer in addition to his own from the 15th Jan. to the 5th Feb. 1872, during the absence on duty of Capt. Wilson.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Dinapore, 17th May 1872.

The following Home Order is published for general information, in continuation of G. O. C. C. dated 7th March 1872 :—

"Army Circulars of 1872, Clause 49, Finance, Royal Warrant,

"First Appointment and Promotion of Officers.

"Whereas we deem it expedient to make certain provisions in reference to the First Appointment and Promotion of the Officers of our Army;

"Our Will and Pleasure is, that this Warrant be established and obeyed in respect of all matters herein contained, and that it be construed, administered and interpreted with our Warrants of 27th December 1870 and 30th October 1871.

"1. All the provisions of Our Warrant of 30th October 1871, as to regulations to be fixed or issued by our Secretary of State in reference to the age, examination and manner of selection of candidates for First Appointments, or as to the examination of Officers for Promotion, shall apply to any regulations on these subjects which may be fixed by our Commander-in-Chief with the approval of Our Secretary of State.

"2. A Student of the University of Oxford shall have passed the examination known as "moderations" in order to qualify him for a commission. The word "responsions" in the fourth line of article 1 (b) of our Warrant of 30th October 1871 is hereby cancelled, and the word "moderations" is substituted in lieu thereof.

"3. A Quartermaster, who is recommended for promotion by Our Commander-in-Chief, and who shall pass such a professional examination as may be fixed from time to time by Our Commander-in-Chief, with the approval of Our Secretary of State, may be granted a commission as Lieutenant, provided that he have served twelve months as Quartermaster.

"4. Article 14 of Our Warrant of 30th October 1871 shall apply to Lieutenants of Our Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers.

"Given at Our Court at Windsor, this 22nd day of March 1872, in the 35th year of Our Reign.

"By Her Majesty's Command,
"EDWARD CARDWELL."

Lt. Col. J. A. Angus, Ben. S. C., lately in charge of the Coolie Depot, Cachar Column, Looshai Expeditionary Force, is, at his own request, posted to Fort William for general duty.

Maj. C. P. Hunter, Ben. S. C., is transferred from Delhi to Peshawur, for duty.

Capt. W. C. Farwell, Genl. List, Infy., is transferred from the 25th to the 31st N. I., for duty.

Capt. J. E. W. Howey, Genl. List, Infantry, is, his own request, transferred from the 34th to the 1st Goorkha Regiment for duty, and will join at the expiration of his present leave.

The services of Capt. F. H. Hood, S. C., lately employed with the Looshai Force, having been replaced at the disposal of the C.-in-C., that officer is directed to proceed and join the 27th Punjab N. I., for duty.

Capt. J. Harger, 25th Foot, offg. Brig. Maj., Morar, is, at his own request, transferred in the same capacity to Jullundur.

Asst. Surg. J. Candy, M.D., 109th Foot, is attached to the Convalescent Depot at Dalhousie for the current hot season, and will proceed thither on duty at the public expense.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the lower standard in Hindoostance on the 6th May 1872 :—

Lt. H. T. Lugard, Royal Artillery.

Private J. Brook, 55th Foot.

The following orders are confirmed :—

Presidency District Order, dated the 19th April 1872, directing Asst. Surg. H. J. Linton, 8th N. I., to proceed to Mocan Meer.

Appointing Asst. Surg. R. T. Lyons to the medical charge of the 8th N. I., as a temporary measure.

Dated the 23rd April 1872, directing Asst. Surg. E. Eustace, 107th Foot, to proceed to Calcutta and assume medical charge of the 1st bat., 18th Foot, and report himself to the officer commanding that corps.

Dated the 24th April 1872, directing Asst. Surg. R. T. Lyons, attached to the 8th N. I., to afford medical aid to the sick of the detachment 10th N. I., at Alipore, as a temporary measure, in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 20th April 1872.

Dated the 27th April 1872, appointing Asst. Surg. R. T. Lyons, 8th N. I., offg. Principal Medical Storekeeper at the Presidency during the illness of Surg. G. H. Daly, M. S., or until further orders.

Appointing Asst. Surg. W. N. Keefer to the medical charge of the 8th N. I., during the absence of Asst. Surg. R. T. Lyons, or until further orders.

63rd Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 3rd May 1872, appointing Lt. C. J. S. Whittall to act temporarily as Interpreter, vice Capt. N. X. Gwynne, proceeding on leave, there being no qualified officer available.

85th Foot.—Regtl. Order, dated the 29th April 1872, appointing Lt. E. Burrell to be Interpreter to the regiment, vice Lt. C. F. D Whish, appointed a probationer for the Staff Corps, with effect from the 27th March 1872.

3rd Bengal Cavalry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 19th April 1872 appointing Lt. G. H. Elliott, offg. 3rd Squad. Officer, to officiate as 1st Squad. Subn., in addition to his other duties.

2nd Native Infantry.—Regtl. Order, dated the 17th April 1872, making the following appointments, vice Lt.-Col. F. A. Dickins, Wing Officer, proceeding on general leave :—

Capt. J. A. D. Gordon, Adjt., to officiate as Wing Officer.

Lt. B. Chamberlain 1st Wing Sub., to officiate as Adjt., in addition to his other duties.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Royal Horse Artly.—Lt. (Local Capt.) R. W. Smith, (R. Bat., A Brig) to Murree and Cashmere, from the 15th April to the 15th Oct., on private affairs.

Vety. Surg. W. Boyd, (F. Brig.,) to Kussowlie, from the 30th April to the 31st Aug., on medical certificate.

5th Lancers.—Lt. A. B. Harvey, to England, for fifteen months, from date of availing himself of it, on private affairs.

21st Hussars.—Lt. A. T. Fisher, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment; and thence to England, for six months, from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

Royal Artillery.—Capt. and Bt. Lt.-Col. W. Dowell, (A. Bat., 16th Brig.,) to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

55th Foot.—Lt. J. E. Lee, to remain in England, from the 1st Sept. to the 1st Dec., on private affairs, in extension.

98th Foot.—Lt. J. C. F. Gordon, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

60th Foot, (2nd Bat.).—Capt. W. N. Manners, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Capt. J. Charley, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

92nd Foot.—Capt. G. S. White, from the 1st July to the 31st Oct., to remain in England, on urgent private affairs, in extension.

106th Foot.—Maj. R. R. Gillespie, to Mussoorie, from the 2nd June to 30th Sept., on private affairs, in extension of privilege leave.

Genr. F. Mackey, to Kussowlie, from the 20th April to the 20th June, on medical certificate.

108th Foot.—Sub.-Lt. F. B. Dawes, to England, overland, from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

Ben. Staff Corps.—Lt. J. Corse-Scott, to Bombay, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to proceeding to England, on sick furlough.

Late 4th Eur. Lt. Cav.—Capt. A. H. Primsep, (2nd Squad. Officer 11th Bun. Cav.,) to Cashmere, from the 1st May to the 1st Sept., on private affairs, under the rules of 1868.

Indian Medl. Service.—Surg. T. B. Farncombe, (in medical charge 45th N. I.,) to port of embarkation, fur one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough, to Europe, on private affairs.

Surg. G. O. Baillie, M. D., (in medical charge 6th Bun. Cav.,) to port of embarkation, for one month, from date of leaving regiment, preparatory to furlough to Europe, on private affairs.

MADRAS ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Head Quarters, Madras, 16th May 1872.

The following orders are confirmed :—

By the Officer Commanding 15th N. I., appointing Capt. H. K O'Grady to officiate as Wing Officer without prejudice to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern, vice Lt.-Col. T. Austin on sick leave.

By the same, appointing Capt. H. K. O'Grady to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt. C. R. Bradshaw to officiate as Wing Officer, without prejudice to their other duties, vice Lt.-Col. G. Hearn on leave.

By the Officer Commanding Moulmein, appointing Capt. and Adjt. J. W. Swiffe, 27th N. I., to officiate as Wing Officer of the 37th N. I., without prejudice to his other duties, there being no other officer of that regt. at Moulmein, vice Lt.-Col. T. S. Hawkes, Wing Officer 37th, N. I., on emergent medical certificate.

By the Officer Commanding 2nd N. I., appointing Col. A. Pritchard to officiate as Commandant, Lt. Col. A. Jenkins to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, and Capt. A. F. Orchard to officiate as Wing Officer, the latter officer without prejudice to his duties as Quarter Master, vice Col. Steele on furlough to Europe.

By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Surg. A. Ferguson, 24th Regt. N. I., to take medical charge, as a temporary measure, of the 2nd Regt. N. I., without prejudice to his other duties, vice Surg Wilkins reported sick.

By the Officer Commanding Detachment 33rd Regt. N. I., directing Apothecary J. Hardaker to assume medical charge of the 2nd Detachment 33rd Regt. N. I., under orders to proceed to Dorundah, and to rejoin his appointment at Cocanada, on the completion of the above duty.

By the Officer Commanding Hyderabad Subsidiary Force, appointing Surg. A. Ferguson, 24th Regt. N. I., to afford medical aid to the 29th Regt. N. I., during the indisposition of Surgeon J. Wilkins.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Government Gazette, N. W. Provinces*, May 25.)

Mr. Thomas Allen Brown, Depy. Collr., Allahabad, three months' privilege leave, with effect from the 1st June 1872.

Mr. Auckland Colvin, Secretary to the Board of Revenue, N. W. P., two months and 29 days' privilege leave, with effect from 10th May 1872.

Mr. Henry Wodehouse Dashwood, Mag. and Collr., to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Agra, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Henry George Keene.

Mr. Thomas Burrows Tracy, Offg. Joint Mag. and Deputy Collr., to officiate as Mag. and Collr. of Agra, during the absence on deputation of Mr. Henry Wodehouse Dashwood.

Major Thomas Dennehy, Dist. Supt. of Police, 1st grade, to officiate as Deputy Insp. Genl. of Police in the N. W. P. during the absence on leave of Lt. Col.-Edmund Tyrwhitt, or until further orders.

Lt.-Col.-Clements Thomas Hallett, District Supt. of Police, 2nd grade, to officiate as District Supt., 1st grade, vice Maj. Dennehy.

Mr. Carmichael Smyth, Offg. Asst. District Supt. of Police, Moozuffernuggur, to officiate as District Supt. of Police, Moradabad.

Mr. Patrick Barclay Reid, Offg. Asst. Dist. Supt. of Police, Goruckpore, in the same capacity to Cawnpore.

Mr. Samuel Thornton, Deputy Collr., Futtehpore, in the same capacity to Allahabad as a temporary measure.

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MAY 28, 1872.

THE ratification by the United States' Senate of the Supplemental Article to the Treaty of Washington, which provides for the withdrawal by the States of their claim for indirect damages on the understanding that no such damages shall be claimed by Great Britain in any future war, is creditable to the good sense and love of fairness of the American people. It is true that, except by the Americans themselves, the claims have from the beginning been scouted as preposterous, and that the enlightened opinion of all neutral nations has supported England in her protest against the pretension of the States to hold any country liable for other than the direct mischief done by a neglect of the obligations of international law. Still, however immoderate and unjust these claims may have appeared to others, the Government of the United States put them forward under the plea that they were not excluded by the terms of the Treaty of Washington; and, when England let it be known that she would rather withdraw from the Treaty altogether than consent even to let the question whether it could bear this meaning be discussed before the Board of Arbitration, nothing seemed more probable than that a high-spirited people like the Americans would consider it a point of honour not to give way. President Grant's Cabinet, however, rightly holding that the settlement of all outstanding differences with England was of more value to the States than the maintenance of shadowy claims under an interpretation of the Treaty which everybody out of America laughed at, stood firm in its resolve to adopt a policy of conciliation; and it submitted to the Senate a Supplementary Article which expressly shuts out the indirect claims, and covers the retreat of the States by laying down a new and general rule of international law. The uncertainty as to what would be the fate of this Article when it came before the Senate was strengthened by the vehemence with which some of the principal journals of New York attacked General Grant's Administration for wishing "to sacrifice the "national honour;" and it was feared that a majority of the Senators would hesitate to endorse a policy which may after all cause General Grant to lose his chance of being re-elected President. The vote of the Senate has, therefore, agreeably disappointed us; and it, in spite of what the *Tribune* and the *Herald* denounce as the "humiliation" of the States before their ancient foe, General Grant be chosen to fill the great office of President for a second term of four years, we may hope that the friendly relations of Great Britain and America will be established on a secure basis for generations to come.

It is a matter for mutual congratulation in both countries that the Treaty of Washington has been preserved. The people of the United States have now at last secured the opportunity of having their real grievances against Great Britain examined by an impartial Board of Arbitration; and, if the decision be in their favour, the English people are in a mood to pay cheerfully the damages in which they may be cast. It should not be forgotten too, that the Treaty provides for the amicable settlement of several other differences which it will be a relief to both English and American statesmen to score out from the list of possible causes of war between their kindred nations. The long outstanding boundary disputes, for instance, will under this Treaty be brought to a close; and the fisheries question, which has been the source of constant bickerings and even occasionally of hostilities between Canada and the States, will be so arranged that henceforth there will be no danger of England being drawn into a war to defend the undoubted rights of the inhabitants of her maritime provinces in North America. Canada surrenders her exclusive privileges as regards the fisheries in return for a round sum of money to be assessed by arbiters and paid her as compensation by the States; and, further, the Dominion gets "the bribe," as the Opposition papers in England call it, of a loan of two and a half millions guaranteed by England, for the completion of the new overland railway through British territory from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The acceptance of the Treaty by the Canadians was well worth buying at the price; for now no pretext for aggression is left to the citizens of the great Republic. But men's passions at home are so embittered against the Gladstone Ministry that it is very doubtful if they will get any credit for their diplomatic victory in at once saving the Treaty of Washington and inducing the Government of the United States to abandon claims which were offensive to the English nation. It will be said, with some truth, that at the best they have only succeeded in getting the country out of a mess into which the impr

the two assassins who took the lives of Chief Justice Norman and Lord Mayo's cannot have been tools in the hands of the leading conspirators, is worth anything. It is true they are Hanafis; but they are just the sort of men likely to be employed as tools in perpetrating a crime of that kind. And, in my opinion, to disbelieve in the connection between those crimes and the conspiracy is to shut one's eyes to a truth because it is disagreeable.

A very good method of commemorating Lord Mayo's services and his untimely end has been suggested, viz., to carry out a design which he is known to have entertained, of rebuilding and restoring his family mansion on his estate in Ireland.

At a large reception the night before last at Willis' rooms, St. James, of the Fellows of the Geographical Society and their friends, by the President Sir H. and by Lady Rawlinson, the President announced the cheering news of the safety of Livingstone. This of course will have been telegraphed to you long ere this appears in print. The announcement was not made till a late hour in the evening: I left about eleven o'clock and did not hear it. It was most opportune; for there must have been, I should think, nearly a thousand people there. The walls of the centre room were covered with maps up to the very ceiling, and an amazing number of pictures, photographs, and objects of curiosity from all parts of the world, added great interest to the occasion. India was well represented, the number of stars of India being very conspicuous indeed. No doubt this is partly owing to Sir H. Rawlinson's position in the Indian Government, which enables him to gather round him, not only the distinguished men who take an interest in the work which the Geographical Society is doing, but the lights of the Anglo-Indian world beside. One of the rooms was devoted to the exposition of an oxyhydrogen magic lantern, the views of which illustrated the Abyssinian war, and Abyssinian scenery, and the Polar regions, the representation in both cases being taken from photographs. These of the Polar regions were very striking and very beautiful.

The proceedings in the Indian Finance Committee recently have brought out some interesting particulars respecting the expenditure in India on public departments and present establishments. Thus the Post Office cost in 1870-71 £613,000, the postal revenue being increased from £189,007 in 1856-7 to £805,235 in 1870-71. This increase is to be attributed *partially* to the alteration of the system in charging postage for official letters. The telegraph cost £380,588. The Household Staff of the Governor General, Governors, Chief Commissioners, came to £1,360,000; the Viceroy's salary, £25,000; the Chief Commissioners of Oude and Burmah, £5000 each; the Governors of Madras and Bombay, £12,800; and the Lt. Governor of the N. W. P., Punjab, Bengal, £10,000. The expense of moving the Government to Simla was £45,560. To show how little attention even now is paid to Indian affairs here, I have seen no notice taken in any of the papers of the fact that the Indian Budget shows a surplus of £2,700,000, of which £224,600 is due to income tax. An Income Tax, and that in India to get a surplus! Surely this is a new principle in political economy!

I have often thought that it must be very aggravating to Ministers to have to listen to and answer stupid gentlemen in the House of Commons. They have the opportunity, and, to do Mr. Gladstone's friends justice, they seldom fail to avail themselves of the opportunity, of making their reply as little agreeable as possible. Last night, for instance, Mr. Salt asked whether Ahmedwalla, who was convicted as a Wahabee leader in 1865, was in confinement at the Andamans when Lord Mayo was assassinated, and whether he had had frequent opportunities of conversing with the convicts, and whether the convicts generally had opportunities of corresponding with their friends in India. Mr. Grant Duff said that he could not answer these questions categorically, but that an experienced judicial officer had been sent to the Andamans to inquire into the whole circumstances, and when the Government received his report they would be in a position to know which were true and which were false of the many rumours in circulation. There is a nasty sneer in that reply. It would have been much better, however, had Mr. Salt merely asked if the Government were taking any steps to investigate the circumstances.

On Tuesday next Mr. R. H. Elliott reads a paper before the East India Association on "What are the true interests of Manchester in India?"

The Duke of Argyll's black despatch seems to have created a good deal of discontent in India, and one cannot wonder at it. I see an article in one of the Madras papers on "The crime of having a white skin." The Uncovenanted Service have, I fear, few friends. Any complaint as to employment being taken away from them to be given to the natives will not be favourably received here either in Parliament or out, and any public agitation would do harm. My advice to them is to say nothing and keep quiet. The despatch will serve its purpose if it can be only allowed to remain where it can be produced when called for. Some of these days there will be a rumpus in India. An influential member of the Opposition will get up in the House and say it is all owing to a fair share of Government appointments not being given to the natives. Up will get Grant Duff or his official successor and say that cannot be, for the Indian Government had done all in its power to make use of the natives. On such and such a date a despatch was sent out—(and then he will read this despatch)—directing in the most unequivocal terms the local Governments to transfer all the patronage to the natives, and so on. This is what the despatch means. An outcry about it will only draw more attention to it. Leave it alone. I could give you several instances where despatches have been written for the purpose of being kept and produced when called for, and not for the purpose of being carried into effect. Of all people the Uncovenanted employés ought to have learned by this time that there are two sorts of despatches—one written with the object of being carried out, the other with the view of being kept on record. As far as my experience goes, No. 2 is much more frequently met with than No. 1 And you will generally find that where there is a real desire to introduce such a change, for instance as that of superseding European by native labour, the instructions are conveyed by private means. If it had been ascertained that the Secretary of State had sent private instructions to the local Governments to eliminate as quietly and speedily as possible all the European element in the public service outside of the covenanted ranks, then there would have been ground for alarm.

THE PROTECTION OF STRASBURG.—Strasburg, according to German journals, is to be surrounded by a girdle of eighteen forts, at an average distance of about one German mile from the *enceinte* of the town. Five of these forts, to the north of the city, will be first built. Their construction has been undertaken by various companies of contractors, and they are to be completed by the 1st of April, 1875. A commencement has been made by erecting a number of temporary dwellings, sufficient to accommodate from 800 to 1,000 masons at each of the sites. These men will chiefly come from other parts of France or Germany, as the Alsatians are disinclined to accept employment on the works. The remaining thirteen forts will not be begun until the first five are completed. The total expense is estimated at from thirty to forty millions of thalers. When all are finished, and not till then, the old fortifications will be demolished.—*German Correspondent.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super-cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

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NEWS-LETTERS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

SIMLA, 22ND MAY.

Two holidays at the end of this week, and the Government offices not yet in order of work, though they have considerably increased the population by a numerous contingent of Bengalee Baboos who look blue in the cold, dank atmosphere which has hung about the hills during the last week of "chota bursat" until this morning, and a brilliant detachment of natty little clerks in master-pieces of Harman and of Coish, of whom it may be said that Solomon in all his glory was Tom Pinch in comparison.

The Lovée is gazetted for the 29th, but that is "piper's news." No day has been fixed for the first meeting of the Legislative Council, but that popular periodical, the *Gazette of India*, is expected to blossom on the hill side on Saturday. The Choppa-khana is being considerably enlarged, as if an unusual demand were in prospect for printer's ink this season.

Several rumours are afloat about Government control of railways, both State and guaranteed lines. They are mostly not improbable, but at the same time, if I may use the expression, not true; at any rate, they are premature, and I do not expect anything will be done for the present beyond the appointment of a few more committees of enquiry. I would suggest to His Excellency in Council to convoke a committee comprising Mr. Lemesurier, Mr. Sibley, and Mr. Harrison, to enquire into and report upon the economy, efficiency, rapidity of execution, quality of work, and principles of general control to be observed or to be *yet desired*, in the grand Strachey-Danvers system of State railways. The P. W. Dept. have had a long series of years on which to dissent upon the weak points of administration in the guaranteed railways, and it is almost time that the lion had his turn with mallet and chisel—Æsop, a-hem! There would be no difficulty in securing the services of an efficient Secretary to such a committee. Lee Smith might be induced to accept the appointment.

Herr Felix Von Goldenstein is to give one of his agreeable concerts at Benmore on 3rd June, on which occasion he will be assisted by the very excellent amateur talent of Simla. May he flourish like a bay tree.

Every one must remember Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall's auction catalogue of books, containing the following curiosity—

No. 133. Mill on Political Economy.

No. 134. Ditto on the Floss.

We cannot achieve anything so remarkable as that, but there are yet some curious items offered for sale at the "ladies' auction," such as No. 30, Black bonnet (yellow rose.)

Imagine Gwendoline Maria Gonsalves under such a thatch!

No. 49. Two ornaments—Christ and Aaron.

Fancy utilizing the two great dispensations, sticking cigars in one and wax lights in the other! What can our chaplain be about?

No. 75. Lady's Companion (the gem.)

But your correspondent was not present, and therefore could not be sold, though of all descriptions of assault and battery he would elect to be knocked down to a lady.

The *Gazette* contains an order of Government in supersession of all previous rulings relative to the transport of dapper clerks by rail. Does this order supersede the oracle of Deputy Controllers, the Public Works Code? Persons drawing not less than Rs. 350 a month are to travel first class. That is to say, they are to be allowed 3 annas a mile railway expenses, from which they will, if very liberal-handed men, disburse a pie in the *second* class. I remember some years ago, the Governor of one of our Presidencies, finding his visiting list too small to correspond with his hospitable intentions, called upon the railways, agents for nominal lists of all their employés drawing Rs. 400 a month or more. A few days after the submission of the lists, what were the astonishment and dismay of good Polly Toodles and her grimy spouse, what the open-eyed wonder of Biler to receive an immense envelope enclosing an invitation to those excellent but unassuming persons, Mr. and Mrs. Toodle, Locomotive Department, midnight railway, to a ball at Government House. Poor things, they had never done anything but a clog dance in their lives. Similarly would not some of our worthy indexers and record-keepers feel uncomfortable if forced to intrude themselves among the travellers who ordinarily occupy the first class carriages, and consider themselves greatly aggrieved if each cannot have an entire compartment to himself.

A notice was circulated to the Volunteers to-day desiring them to hold themselves in readiness for the 24th. Orders were being printed, and would be issued on 23rd, to-morrow. There is mystery for you. No one has heard of any anticipated revolt among the Jampanies. One might follow his initials with the announcement that he has no uniform, but supposes it is "of no consequence." Is it not? Some days ago I showed an English friend the way to the Post Office, and on our road lay the Kutcherry with the Treasury guard drawn up, who solemnly saluted as we passed. My friend was curious to know what troops those were with the yellow nether garments. I gravely informed him that they were the Simla Volunteers. He was surprised to see such a well set up body of men, but would have expected to see more Europeans among them. I turned away to avoid a smile. He should see some of the corps that I have seen.

I hope your printers were able to make out my hurried notes of yesterday. Young Herr Mack was carried to the grave that evening.

AHMEDABAD, 25TH MAY.

You will naturally think that I deserve editorial castigation for unpardonable taciturnity. Important mercantile engagements take me frequently into the districts. My news-letters must, therefore, necessarily be "few and far between." I now take advantage of the leisure accidentally afforded me, and send you a few items of intelligence. Tanks are drying up fast in several villages, and there is a lamentable scarcity of water. I had the mortification of finding cattle belonging to ryots like Pharaoh's lean kine, remarkably high in bone and deplorably low in flesh. I also discovered that the poorer classes of agriculturists have found it exceedingly hard this season to meet revenue demands. Some of them and their families actually live upon one meal a day, and have been compelled to make ends meet to sell forage they had stored up for cattle. The non-agricultural cess is a hardship—the hasty, unmethodical, and inconsiderate way in which it has been imposed and collected tends to aggravate the prevailing misery. The famine in Orissa and destitution in Marwar have not, unfortunately, taught to our Government salutary lessons. No one can reflect, without sorrow, upon the condition of the poor in this part of the country, and yet there are thousands of farmers who would be richer men if they worked on improved principles of agriculture and employed more labour. If the ryots were wiser in business, small portion of their additional income would support all the unfortunate poverty-stricken Marwarees who have been driven by famine into our city and districts. In India it is necessary to recollect that the British Government is more than ruler and governor of the people: it is emphatically their landlord. As proprietor and administrator it has very responsible duties to perform and important obligations to fulfil. It may take a highly-paid Irrigation Department a quarter or, perhaps, half a century to complete gigantic undertakings that may, after enormous expenditure, disappoint expectation. Meanwhile the deepening of tanks and sinking of wells might, I think, be made objects of primary consideration by Collectors who are not purse proud and have a high sense of duty. Works of the nature referred to can be provided for out of accumulating local funds.

The weather is fearfully hot, and we are tormented with disagreeable dust storms. A good fall of rain would, doubtless, be very acceptable. The European inhabitants are abandoning the place. Small-pox has exhibited its deplorable effects in the districts; but it is gradually disappearing. The "dengue" fever has done and is doing mischief in the city and districts. I am sorry to say that a promising young man, the Acting Head Assistant in the Collector's office, and several other respectable natives, have succumbed to it. Major-General Sir Edward Russell, K.C.S.I., and staff, consisting of Aide-de camp, Assistant Adjutant and Quarter-master Generals, are away at Aboo, and will probably return after the first fall of rain. A kind of sickness resembling cholera, but which in reality was diarrhœa, lately made its appearance amongst a section of poor native inhabitants and carried away some of them. It was occasioned by the too free use, as a matter of necessity, of water melons, cucumbers, and other unsuitable and indigestible food.

Yesterday being the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, the Bank and public offices were closed, and the troops in camp were paraded by the senior officer in command of the station. The event was celebrated by the military by a royal salute from the artillery, and a *feu de joie* from the native infantry.

The Major General, Superintendent of Police, and other enthusiastic excursionists, have had some excellent sport this season among tigers and panthers in foreign territority, notwithstanding the excessive heat and other unlooked-for difficulties.

A Koonbie in the prime of life lately committed suicide by hanging himself in a Hindoo temple close to the village of Hansote. The police have not been able to ascertain the motive that led to his committing such a rash deed.

I have more to tell you about robberies. A native lad, seven or eight years old, was lately taken away from the city clandestinely, deprived of his gold ornaments, and thrown into a dry well, from which he was taken up uninjured and alive. The jewels have not been recovered, but some of the participators in the crime have been apprehended, and are in custody. Two cultivators belonging to Hudeesa brought and sold their agricultural produce at Ahmedabad, and were returning home with the proceeds. They were attacked by thieves between Meydia and Motia, two villages not far from the city, and relieved of their money. A man named Dulsook Moolchund was robbed of silk and brocade between Dhollera and Wudwan, and the cart of a villager was arrested in its progress, plundered, and emptied of its contents near Burwala, in the Ahmedabad collectorate. Treasure belonging to a Presidency merchant, amounting to rupees ten or twelve thousand, was looted while on its way from Veerumgaum to Draugudra by armed and mounted marauders. The usurpers distributed a diminutive portion of the booty to certain Brahmins who accompanied the carts—this was done, it is supposed, in expiation of the crime. Then a Bombay merchant named Doongur Custoor, several of his friends, and some native widows, had engaged four carts and were returning to Beejapoor, their native village. This caravan was attacked by thieves mounted on camels between Randej and Oonaoo, two villages in the jurisdiction of His Highness the Gaekwar of Baroda. The carts were mercilessly ransacked, and property worth Rs. 10,000 was carried away with impunity. Doongur Custoor was severely wounded on the head while offering resistance, and letters intimate that he is in a precarious state. A police force is now maintained at considerable expense, and as it fails to effect the prevention of crime, the apprehension of the offenders, and protection of life and property, it would, perhaps, be economy of the right kind to do away with it entirely, and to devise some better means for the safety of the travellers and the protection of their property. Two native regiments are located at this station. Is it too much to say that detachments thereof can be usefully employed in the districts with the addition of 500 mounted police for patrol duty? People are beginning to lose faith in the Kolies who are engaged as policemen. There ought to be no restriction with regard to licenses to carry fire arms and other weapons of defence. Let them by all means be issued freely to respectable individuals whenever they are required. The magistrate of the province has it in his power to ascertain when, where, and to whom licenses may be fearlessly issued, and he will not, I am certain, find it a hard task to get the best information from the best source.

BROACH, 26TH MAY.

THE "exotic" cotton trying department has yet done little or perhaps nothing. Thousands of rupees Government is obliged to lay out every month, while nothing is received in the shape of profit. Of course long, glowing reports are published annually, promising a better success in the years to come, and yet the trial every year proves that matters have not much improved. Excuses are not wanting to those who stand in need of them. Some of the common excuses of the day are as follows—"Rains were not plentiful," "Rains being excessive spoilt the plants," "Northerly or southerly wind spoilt the game"—and such other trash. Would it not be advisable that the Government of Lord Northbrook, which seems to be bent upon effecting savings in all departments, should make some reduction in this one, which is certainly extravagant enough? It is really a pity to see greenhorns doing scarcely anything, and yet drawing large salaries without a voice being raised against such unnecessary waste of public money.

I am sorry to say in connection with our municipality that, in defiance of our repeated complaints, Mr. White, the Collector, seems to do very little as a President of the Municipality, beyond the meridian line assigned to the lot of all ordinary Collectors. I know, and I believe, that Mr. White is capable of effecting some substantial reforms in the municipality if he only takes it to heart. I don't know what the European element is doing. Long stories are always heard of, but no satisfactory conclusion is arrived at. As the slack season is now drawing nigh, I would earnestly recommend both the European and native Commissioners to direct their energies entirely towards the state of the roads, that they may not have the mortification to drive in old worn-out "tongas" and "garries" as they do now. In my opinion the affairs of the Broach Municipality are in a very deplorable state. The municipal lamps really, in the words of the mungoose, "twinkle like the stars of the first magnitude." Why is not the contractor blown? because he is a Parsee. The new Mahmadpura road, the only boast of our town, is also, owing to want of repairs and proper care, going to the dogs.

The Dulal family, although it appears to be a purely orthodox one, is, I am glad to notice through the influence and status in the family circle of one of its reformed members, keeping pace with the times. I warmly congratulate Mr. Pheerozshaw Rustomjee Dulal on his succeeding in persuading his orthodox uncle and brother to send their two respective sons to England to prepare themselves for the profession of medicine and to enable themselves to pass the respectable grade of a civil surgeon. Both the youngsters have passed into their teens, and have been prosecuting their studies for the last two years in the Bombay Medical College. As both seem to be young men of promise, we hope soon to hail the happy day of their passing the examination and holding the respectable positions of civil surgeons in the circles in which they have been bred. Mr. Pheerozshaw's nephew, a young boy just about sixteen, who has lately passed the matriculation, will shortly be sent to England to prepare for the Civil Service. This shows that Broachites are not so "gaga" as some think.

Last year the watering contract was given by the municipality to a contractor for rupees eight thousand. The contract this year is given for rupees twelve thousand to a Parsee contractor by name Sajana Dorabjee. As far as four thousand rupees are given more than the preceding years I have no reason to complain much. We know that the municipality is well off by the blessings of the non-agricultural cess and such like, and therefore it can well afford four thousand rupees more towards its watering establishment; but then at the same time with the increase of money we certainly should naturally expect a better watering of the roads than before. To our great grief, however, after exhausting our patience for a long, long time, we are obliged to growl side by side with the *Broach Varutman*, that the watering is not so adequately done by the contractor as the sum of rupees twelve thousand so justly calls for.

Mr. White, the Collector, has returned from Sind. He intends to remove his camp to Unclesur till the monsoons set in. Dengue fever rages in full force, but nothing fatal has occurred yet.

KHANDALLA, 25TH MAY.

We have had delightful weather and cool, refreshing breezes. The breeze is still cool, but the sun is hot, and our lovely mornings are quite spoiled by the early appearance of the sun shining with all its strength out of a clear, cloudless sky. My walk this morning was not so pleasant as it has been for some time past, when the mists shaded the sun until nearly breakfast time. I fear we are to have another bout of heat before the rains come in earnest.

I hear that Government intend to restore Khandalla to its old position as a sanatarium, and that troops are to be sent here in October next; that the old officers' quarters are to be rebuilt and many improvements made so as to render it a pleasant change to both officers and men. It certainly is a pity to see these splendid barracks unused except for less than two months of the year when some of the schools come to them. Khandalla is good for all complaints for which a change to Bombay is preferable to one to Poorundhur; and the barrack hill is exposed to the fresh sea breeze, is free from smells from the bazaar, and has plenty of good wells of water in its neighbourhood. It is not so cool as Mahableshwur, but then it is far more ready of access from its position on the line of railway; and for liver complaints the climate of Khandalla is better. There is never so much heat that you cannot go about with safety with a good *topee* and umbrella, and in the cold season the climate is one of the finest imaginable, without the rigour of the Deccan and more bracing than Bombay.

Several gentlemen came to the travellers' bungalow on Friday last from Poona and Bombay to enjoy, not so much the cool breezes, as the independent life among the hills. It is a pity that they had not their holiday when the hills were covered with mists and people might roam about almost the whole day long. I hope we shall soon have a return of these cool mists.

We want rain very much to fill the railway tank especially. The Byculla boys must find it rather unpleasant for bathing as it is getting shallow and muddy. I never recollect seeing the large tank so low as it is now. It will be sad if we have not more rain soon. Grass is getting scarce for the cattle; the villagers use a great deal of it to burn on their khets, so the poor biles and buffaloes look very scraggy and thin. The milk seems poorer every day; it is very dear—four seers for rupee. There are many things, very much dearer here than in Poona; many things such as vegetables and fruit, we cannot get at all. Most of the visitors here are in constant communication with either Poona or Bombay, so can get supplies of unprocurable articles from these stations. We manage to jog along, and there is some pleasure occasionally in roughing it. —*Deccan Herald.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—"Where the general health is impaired, and emaciation in progress," observes Sir Henry Marsh, Bart., Physician to Her Majesty in Ireland, "the reviving and re-animating effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is restorative; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable change in all the vital functions." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford, and Co., 77, Strand London.

THE GAEKWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me, in my poor manner, to solicit fair play for one who is a frightfully misrepresented personage.

In the course of our lives we are often reminded that "lying lips are but for a moment." I leave you and the public to judge whether this proverb is or is not illustrated in the case of His Highness Mulhar Row, the present Gaekwar of Baroda.

Let us glance at what we know of him.

Scarcely had he passed from a prison to a throne, when he was unjustly suspected of murderous designs in regard to the wife of his late brother and predecessor, she being with child at the period of Mulhar Row's accession. The British Government, never slow to interfere in cases of this sort, judiciously instituted the needful enquiries, and the result was that the British authorities were satisfied that Mulhar Row did not contemplate "the much-apprehended double murder." In due time, the Queen Dowager of Baroda was safely delivered of a daughter here, and so, for the moment, were Mulhar Row's adversaries silenced, particularly as this interesting event but secured to His Highness Mulhar Row the indisputable possession of the throne to which he has succeeded in strict accordance with the customs of the Baroda country.

It might have been supposed that after being thus publicly rebuked by—what they may be disposed to term—the *discreet* behaviour of Mulhar Row, his opponents would thereafter hesitate to sow the seeds of a groundless suspicion between his said Highness and the British Government.

"But, no! you are wrong." For, apparently, not a stone must be left unturned to overturn his throne, or else to shake it.

Rumours as unfounded as they are painful continue to be circulated about him. The most reckless statements are made, and all with a perseverance and ingenuity decidedly worthy a better cause. The mildest of the charges adduced against him are—(1) that he is unfit to rule; and, (2) that he has delegated his authority to men, *all* of whom are unworthy the preference shown them. But are these things so. Has Bhow Scindia indeed succumbed to Socrates' fate? And has the Moonshee Habeeboola been likewise forced to depart to "that bourne from whence no traveller returns"? Is a like unjust and pitiless fate evidently in store for others of their party? And is Baroda, in sooth, a hell upon earth, where tyranny and crime sit enthroned and unmolested? Even so, it would seem, from the statements of the "Opposition." But, alas! for their truth, the light of facts reveals a contrary picture, and shows us that the end of the late Bhow Sindia was happily as the end of the generality of men. That he perished by neither "bowl nor steel," but died of fever. That no one can be more disgusted than the British Resident with the plausible reasons that have heralded the quite needless and very humiliating suggestions, as regards the Gaekwar, respecting a Commission to enquire into his alleged misdeeds. That amongst others who have seen Habeeboola "in the flesh" is the British Resident, before whom he was taken on the 15th instant and released. And that, consequently, Habeeboola is not only yet to be seen in the land of the living, but, moreover, in the enjoyment of his recently regained freedom, which it is to be earnestly hoped he may not again forfeit by a recourse to intrigues against his present ruler.

Enough, I think, has been above stated to indicate that the public should pause ere accepting as true now an idle rumour and now a dreadful tale anent Oriental magnates, which can almost always be traced to some baffled partisans who, in Baroda (especially at the present time), appeared to fancy they can convert at pleasure the British Press into a convenient cat's-paw. Such, methinks, should be invariably and quietly referred to the British authorities for an answer. And if the British Government be unable to satisfy them, we may be pretty confident nothing will—the accomplishment of their particular or peculiar objects alone excepted. In fine, in view of the good understanding that has characterized the relations of the Court of Baroda with the British Government since the beginning of this century; in view, also, of the dignity of the Gaekwar's position and the palpable exaggeration and falsehood alternately of the various lamentable statements regarding him, the British authorities cannot but feel that it would be greatly beneath them, in the first place, to credit, and in the next place to proceed to act on the reckless assertions and wild entreaties that almost constantly, of late, seek to goad the British Government itself into partisan-like action.

"And now before I say good-bye" for a while, perhaps, a little about the mildest of the charges.

Can it be proved that Mulhar Row's Minister (who has been for some time past sick), or his *locum tenens*, Bulwant Row Rahoorker, are in any way unworthy the preference shown them? They are the tried friends of Mulhar Row, who, to his honour be it stated, forgot not the friends of his adversity on attaining a crown These men risked not their property or their prospects merely, but even something more by their devoted adherence. If the preference shewn them be a fault, then Mulhar Row rows in good company, in company with many a prelate and potentate of both our modern and the ancient time. But this is not all. The officials referred to have proved themselves in a high degree deserving of their master's confidence, which they fully possess. This is neither the moment to dwell on the services, experience, and fidelity of Mulhar Row's aged Minister stretched hopelessly, it is feared, on a bed of sickness. Nor is it the time to do more than advert to the energy and sagacity that have been already displayed by his *locum tenens* aforesaid, Bulwant Row Rahoorker, whose successful administration during his brief tenure of office must sooner or later claim a respectful attention. In brief, Mulhar Row cannot be said thus far to be wanting in those qualities that are held to constitute an able ruler. And the individuals he has selected for high office under him have, so far at least, justified his choice, and been found equal to every occasion.

It is not the practice of Englishmen to condemn any unheard or without a trial. So the following not unreasonable hope will, I am sure, be encouraged by the public at large, and in particular by its European section, namely, that the public be just enough to suspend its judgment till some case be clearly established against any party or parties accused, whatever their position. And where feudatories are concerned that such cases be shown to possess the support of some manifestly unprejudiced representative of the British Government.

I enclose my address. And requesting the favour of an early insertion of this letter—I am, &c.

Baroda, 21st May. FAIR PLAY.

MUNICIPAL SALARIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When you, in your article of to-day on municipal matters, speak of "*liberal salaries*" being now paid to the officials of the Municipality, I cannot suppose that you include the salary of the *Assessor* in this remark; or, if you do, you must have formed your opinion under a misapprehension of the salary paid to the Assessor under the old Act, and of the difference in the amount of work performed by these respective officers.

I give below, in juxta-position, the salary which was drawn and the duties which were performed by the Assessor under the old Act and the pay given to and the duties imposed on the present Assessor:—

Salary of former Assessor.....Rs. 600	Present Assessor's Salary as recommended by Mr. Hope.....Rs. 800
He was allowed to hold a separate appointment under Government, the pay of which was 500	But proposed to be reduced by the Bench to ..... „ 650
Making in all...Rs. 1,100	
Amount of Income recovered through the former Assessor..... „ 2,30,000	Amount of Income recovered through the present Assessor ..... „ 20,00,000
Duties performed by former Assessor:—The Assessing of *House Rate* only, and the preparing of the Assessment Books—six in number.	Duties performed by the present Assessor:—Assessing the House Rate. „ Police and Lighting Rates. „ Hailstorm Cess. „ Water Rate. „ Wheel Tax. „ (and Collecting Tax on Public Conveyances.) Preparing Assessment Books, 36 in number. Preparing 1,50,000 Bills calculated at different Rates. Posting up payment's numbering 1,30,0 0 items. Issuing Wheel Tax Schedules, about 10,000. Hearing and disposing of appeals at revision of Assessment. Number of appeals 4,000. Enquiring into and granting Refunds and Remissions. These amount to about Rs. 40,000. Transferring property, about 800 per annum. Beating of Battakee, and various other minor duties.

It is scarcely necessary for me to say that it is almost impossible to describe, within the limits of a letter, the amount of labour, time, care, and responsibility which is involved in the performance of these very difficult and onerous duties. And, indeed, one can form no correct conception on the subject, unless he personally visited the office. I, Sir, speak from personal knowledge, having had that experience as you know.

If, Sir, Rs. 600 per mensem was thought a proper salary for the Assessor in 1864, when his duties were only what I have described and when the *whole* income of the Municipality was only about ten lacs, you surely will admit that with an income of *thirty lacs* and with *four*-fold *additional* duties to perform Rs. 800 per mensem is not a very "*liberal*" salary; and therefore, to reduce it, as proposed, to Rs. 650 will be most unfair to the officer holding the appointment, an appointment which I have no hesitation in saying is one of the most responsible and important in the Municipality.

A word now, on the question of retrenchment. When you advocate this, you cannot be aware of the saving which has been made in the cost of the Assessment and Collection Departments since 1868. If you will kindly look at the Municipal Commissioner's Budget for 1869 and take the items numbered 8, 19, 32, 36 and 39, included in Statement Y., you will find they give a total of Rs. 1,39,519, this being the cost of assessment and collection in the *revised* estimate for the year 1868.

Now, let us turn to Mr. Hope's Budget. The cost of the Assessor's Department is there put down at .....Rs. 42,264
And the Collector's at ..... „ 51,300

Making in all.....Rs. 93,564

What does this show? That the work of these two departments is now being proposed at a sum of Rs. 45,955 less than 1868!

Is not a sufficient saving to be effected in three years? Can further "retrenchment" be made with any regard to "efficiency"?

The present Budget item of Rs. 93,564 above given does not include the proposed further reduction to the Assessor's and Collector's salaries. If I include this, the present saving will be Rs. 49,555 below the cost in 1868.

In touching the Assessment and Collection Departments, the Bench should be most cautious. If you impair the efficiency of these departments, you simply deprive yourselves from getting in your just demands, and reduce the Municipality to that condition you would desire to save it from.

I enclose my card. X.

27th May.

A THEATRE AND CONCERT HALL FOR BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to your remarks in to-day's *Bombay Gazette* regarding the want of a Philharmonic Hall and a decent Theatre, our late Governor, in addition to having the designs and estimates for a Philharmonic Hall prepared, obtained a lac of rupees towards it from some of the native chiefs who visited Bombay when the Duke of Edinburgh was here. Double this sum, however, was required to carry out the designs, for they embraced a good deal more than simply a concert room, and would, I believe, give all that Bombay requires for either music or the drama. A scheme was therefore drawn up by one who has always been prominent in furthering such good works in Bombay under which the second lac of rupees was to be raised and the work carried out at once. But unfortunately this found its way into our late Governor's box, and there it is now I suppose!

I trust however our new Governor will soon spare a little time to the designs and the scheme, and let the munificent donors of the lac see that when money is given to a Governor for a special object the matter is not buried in oblivion, but that every available means has been used to carry it out. Such apathy as has hitherto been displayed in this matter is not likely to induce other rich native friends to contribute in a similar liberal way towards *any* object.

Had the Philharmonic Hall scheme been considered in proper time Sir A. D. Sassoon's munificent gift of an organ for Bombay would be placed in a decent habitation directly it arrives a few months hence. Whereas now it must, I suppose, be put up in our wretched Town Hall until the above or some similar scheme for a Philharmonic Hall is carried out. It is a disgrace to Bombay that there is no fit place ready for it, for it will do the organ no good to put it up and remove it hereafter to its permanent abode.—Yours, &c.,

Bombay, 27th May. T. F. P.

*** Could not the Government publish the scheme referred to by "T. F. P.," so that it may be fully discussed and, if necessary, suggestions made for improving it?—ED. *B. G.*

THE RAW-HIDE NUISANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—During the last fortnight thousands of badly cured raw-hides have been brought into Bombay for exportation. If these hides were at once shipped I should have very little to say about them. But, what happens? They are conveyed to different places to be *stored* and *pressed* before they are exported. I object to this proceeding, because it must be a nuisance and obnoxious to health. The other evening, when standing at the Byculla Hotel, several hide-laden carts passed me on their way towards the Byculla Club. The smell that proceeded from some of these carts was of that sickly cadaverous character, which when it once impresses the smelling organ cannot be got rid of for a long time—a downright villainous stink is far preferable, because that can be easily traced and put down. But this raw-hide effluvia must make people feel that they possess both livers and stomachs. When it is known that thousands of these hides are now stored away in various places in this hot weather, it requires but little prophetic powers to tell that a great nuisance—a dangerous nuisance—is being imported into the city. I passed upwards of fifty hide-laden carts to-day, and the same mawky deadly smell assailed me.

I will not take up the time of your readers by considering the causes of the decomposition of these hides; it is enough to know that they are not fitly prepared for exportation, and if they can be so prepared, I venture to say that Bombay is not the proper place to carry out the process. We expend too much money here upon the preservation of public health to permit that health to be placed in jeopardy by the villainous trade that is springing up and attaining stupendous proportions. Putting down this nuisance should not be left to private individuals; it is clearly the duty of the Municipal Commissioner. SENEX.

BOMBAY.

BROACH.—A fire broke out at Broach last week by which three houses were destroyed.

DENGUE FEVER IN GUZERAT.—We see that the dengue fever has made its appearance throughout the whole of Guzerat.

INFANTICIDE.—Yesterday the body of a premature born female child was found by the police in a drain on the Falkland Road.

THE NEW ACTING MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.—Mr. J. B. Peile assumed charge of his office as Acting Municipal Commissioner yesterday.

EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—Yesterday there were thirty-five European vagrants in the Government Work-house attached to the House of Correction.

THE POLITICAL AGENT OF KATTYWAR.—A native contemporary states that Colonel Anderson, Political Agent of Kattywar, intends shortly to proceed to England on sick leave.

CUTCH AFFAIRS.—The Banias of Cutch have presented a petition to H. H. the Rao of Cutch, praying him therein to settle the dispute between them and the Borahs of that place.

FIRE.—On Saturday a fire broke out at Mungelwady in a house belonging to one Mungesh Pandooruug. By the exertions of the police and some of the townspeople the fire was soon put out.

RAIN AT DHOLLERA.—We hear that on the 19th inst. there was a heavy fall of rain, accompanied with thunder and lightning, at Dhollera, by which some of the properties were slightly damaged.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.—In the Fort Police Court yesterday one Narayen Hurry, a cart-driver, was charged before Mr Dosabhoy Framjee with torturing his bullocks at Colaba, and was fined five rupees.

THE THAKORE OF LIMREE.—We observe that the young Thakore of Limree, one of the most intelligent students of the Rajcoomar College, has gone to Bhownuggar to visit his friend, the young Thakore of that place.

SUICIDE.—On Saturday an inquest was held at the Marine Lines station on the body of one Futtoo, woman. The jury found that the woman had committed suicide by drowning herself in the sea at Back Bay.

THEFT.—A Hindoo labourer named Mathoora Sewdeen was sentenced to five months' hard labour yesterday by Mr. Nana Morojee, for stealing a piece of cloth and Rs. 40 in cash, the property of one Seetaram Mahadoo.

BUGGY ACCIDENT.—A Mussulman lad, aged about seven years, was on Sunday accidentally knocked down by a buggy on the Bhendy Bazaar road. He was much hurt, and was removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—A Mussulman named Muttoo Luttoo was on Sunday found by the police lying insensible on the Coombarwada road apparently suffering under the effects of opium. He was soon taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

THE ACTING DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.—The *Rast Goftar* approves of the appointment of Mr. Chatfield as Acting Director of Public Instruction, but it at the same time regrets that the Elphinstone College will lose its ablest Principal.

VAGRANCY ACT.—Frederick Peterson was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday

weeks ago rather than from fresh attacks." "Is there any thing you would suggest for the improvement of the means to deal effectually with small-pox in Bombay?" "The only thing wanted to deal effectually with small-pox in Bombay, or anywhere else, is a sufficient quantity of good and effective lymph coupled with a law that would compel, despite themselves, the natives to lay their proverbial apathy, improvidence, neglect, carelessness, procrastination, unmeaning superstitious prejudices, and their thousand and one other frivolous excuses aside, and get their children vaccinated *in time*. (Dr. Ananta laid particular stress upon *in time*.) Compulsory vaccination could secure both objects at once, if desired." "Is it not the poorer classes of the natives who attend upon you most, the rich holding back from some reason? I ask this because I noticed here this morning so many of the lower classes." "The rich people, instead of holding back in getting their children vaccinated, have all along had it all their own way, and have availed themselves most of the advantages of the prophylactic—unhappily at the expense of the poorer portion of the community;—and this without the least annoyance, trouble, or even expense to themselves. Before the introduction of animal vaccination, when we had to carry on our operations from arm to arm, the fear of being called upon to supply lymph from successfully vaccinated children prevented not a few from availing themselves of the benefits of vaccination, though otherwise having the fullest confidence in its prophylactic power. Indeed, this circumstance was the most powerful obstacle in the way of the extensive spread of vaccination in Bombay. The rich and upper classes of the community, however, knowing that they could defy us in this respect, were never slow in claiming for their children the benefits of vaccination to the fullest extent. Before the introduction of Dr. Peet's vaccination scheme, in 1868, which abolished domiciliary vaccination, the richer portion of the community were in the habit of getting their children vaccinated at their own houses. A small reward that they paid to the vaccinator made it the interest of the latter to try to vaccinate as many at their own houses as possible;—to the great annoyance, inconvenience, and detriment of the poor people, whose children were thus dragged from house to house,—from one corner of the town to another; and kept out of their homes for hours and hours together. This state of things, no doubt, materially contributed to engender the disinclination on the part of the poorer portion of the community to get their children vaccinated. The great and one of the chief aims of Dr. Peet's scheme was the suppression of this tyranny of the vaccine department over the poor people. After the introduction of this scheme, the richer people began to find it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to get their children vaccinated at their houses with fresh lymph as before, and they were therefore forced to apply at the stations. Their number gradually increased, till they now muster pretty strongly at all the daily morning stations. Though they were thus reluctantly compelled to attend at the stations, they always claimed for their children, as a matter of right, the best available lymph, and desired them to be vaccinated first in preference to the other poorer applicants; though not one ever would allow a single drop of lymph from a single successfully vaccinated child." "Do you think there is still much opposition to vaccination in the ordinary native mind?" "With one or two singular, but painful exceptions, there can scarcely be said to be any very serious opposition to vaccination in the ordinary native mind;—as witness the large numbers of all castes and creeds—the richest and poorest of all portions of the community—that throng at our vaccine stations, during the prevalence of small-pox;—all are over-anxious to get their children vaccinated." "How many calves do you use in a week? And is one calf used more than once? I mean, is the disease kept open purposely in a calf for the purpose of using the vaccine matter again and again?" "Owing to the extreme insufficiency of the Municipal grant for animal vaccination, we are forced, for economy's sake, to inoculate a heifer once every 5 or 6 days, generally; but in cases of ordinary emergency, we can even afford, for a limited period, to inoculate and use one every alternate day. Owing to the great and exceptional urgency of the present epidemic, we have been forced to use one heifer every day for the last two months, the Superintendent General of Vaccination promising to obtain from Government a sum to meet the extra charges. One calf can be used only once; though the lymph is available for two or even three days. The operation on the calf is effective on the fifth and sixth days, and even on the seventh, though in this case to a considerably less extent. One operation, however, completely protects the calf, just as it does a human subject; and consequently the disease cannot be kept open for any great number of days." "How much does the supply of calves cost annually?" "The Municipality grant for carrying on animal vaccination throughout the entire year is Rs. 1,050, which is only sufficient to meet the charges of the inoculation of some 105 or so of heifers, with contingencies." I thanked the Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination for the information he supplied on a subject of such living importance; and then my friend and I drove off. We both remarked the emphasis which Mr. Ananta, a man of experience and himself a native, and accustomed to native idiosyncrasies, put upon the necessity of getting a Compulsory Vaccination Act, and we also noticed how much he seemed to regret the insufficiency of the Municipal grant to procure an adequate number of healthy heifers for inoculation. Surely economy in such a matter is economy only in name, and even the sentimental point of view of having sympathy for sufferers by this dreadful disease might induce the Justices to put a few hundred more rupees at the service of an office so useful as the Vaccination Department.

"THE DAY OF JUDGMENT" AT LAST FOR SOME BOMBAY LITIGANTS.

YESTERDAY Sir Michael Westropp did not deliver his long-looked-for judgments from the gangway of the P. and O. steamer, as we had half anticipated, but some suitors, who had not calculated upon the mathematical nicety with which the hour of business can be jointed to the hour of home departure, must fancy he came very near being pushed to that extremity. The cases in which his Lordship gave judgment range in age from three to five years, and in one or two instances defendants or petitioners have, apparently, unable to stand it any longer, dropped off the face of the earth since the institution of the suits in which they were engaged. Probably their spirits are now wandering sympathetically hand-in-hand with the shades of those who are said to haunt the precincts of the Old Court of Chancery. The only allusion Sir Michael made to the cause of this procrastination in judgment-giving occurred in the course of his decision in "Hussabhai Goolam Hoosein v. Richard Willis and others," a legal fungus which sprang up in 1868. His Lordship therein said—This is one of those cases which naturally fall to the bottom of the list, and perhaps I may take this opportunity of mentioning my regret at the delay which has taken place in giving this and one or two other judgments given to-day. Probably the gentlemen at the bar are not aware of the fact that the correspondence which has fallen to the lot of the Chief Justice during the last two or three years has been heavier than ever it has been during any similar previous period of the existence of the High Court, and the number of legislative references to which we have been subject has surpassed all previous experience. Taking these duties in conjunction with my labours in the Appellate Court, to attend which is one of my principal tasks, I have found very great difficulty in affording any time whatever to cases such as this, and it was only by giving up the last October and the present May vacations that I have succeeded in doing it. At the conclusion of the same case, His Lordship remarked—I would have disposed of this matter on Saturday last, but I understand that by some extraordinary method of calculation, the Bombay public make out that Her Majesty was born on the 24th and 25th of May, so that Saturday being a holiday I had not the opportunity I expected. (Laughter.)

A "WIGGING" TO CERTAIN NATIVE LEGAL CLERKS.

AT the High Court yesterday, Sir Michael Westropp alluding to a petition presented to him and his colleagues by some eighteen native legal clerks, said—These clerks consider themselves aggrieved by certain new rules passed with regard to the admission of solicitors. The rule which they conceive to press most hardly upon them, and which they particularly condemn, is the fourth rule, which states that every articled clerk who shall be examined in law for the first time after the 1st July 1872 shall have only two opportunities of passing the examination in law. He may take the second of such opportunities at the first, second, and third examinations of articled clerks which occur after the examination at which he first fails to pass, but not afterwards. If on the second occasion he fails to pass he shall not be at liberty to present himself again for examination and shall not be admissible as attorney; and so on. Now, the gentlemen who have presented this petition seem to be under the singular delusion that they had previously a right to present themselves for examination as frequently as they pleased, and might come up before us here time after time, and they conceive that that liberty has been taken from them now. But if they fancy that the Court would have done anything of the kind they are wholly mistaken. The officers of this Court have already sufficient to do without that additional labour, and indeed they are not sufficient for the ordinary business of the Court. For the most part, the examining committee is composed of officers of the Court, and if this labour were to be incurred the committee for the examination of articled clerks would not seek the office, and it would to a certain extent place them in an invidious position. Neither they on the one side would wish it, nor would the Court impose such a duty upon them. Certainly we could not afford the services of the Court to examine men over and over gain who may choose to come up after having failed to pass in their examinations. Under the rule complained of, if the articled clerks finally lose their right of admission it will be their own fault. There is nothing in the rule that compels them, after their articles have expired, to come up here for examination at any particular time, and any clerk may wait until he finds himself competent to pass the examination. A clerk ought to pass in every instance if he understands the course he ought to adopt, and I think that any one who possesses the ordinary ability necessary to be a solicitor ought to pass at his first examination. If clerks miscalculate their powers and attainments, and fail at the first examination, they have yet another examination under this rule, and the second examination is not compulsory until after eighteen months' after the first failure. And really if a man, after eighteen months' study, cannot qualify himself for the profession of solicitor, it is quite time for the officers of this Court to be relieved of the duty of plucking and replucking him as often as he may choose to present himself. I have not the least doubt that if a clerk has attended to his business in the way he ought to do, for his own interests as well as for what is due to his articles, any solicitor with whom he has been articled would keep him in his office until he were in a condition to pass. As to the other portion of the rules, we consider there will be a great improvement effected upon the state of things that used to obtain formerly, and I may say that we have had the full concurrence of the Law Society in making the alterations. It is now required that the gentleman who seeks to become an articled clerk must pass the matriculation examination and the first examination in arts in the University; and I am sure that one of the results of this new rule will be something that will render the profession of solicitors more like what it ought to be. It is sufficient for me once more to repeat to the petitioners that all they have got to do under the new rule is not to present themselves for examination until they are qualified to pass.

His Lordship then handed the petition to the prothonotary of the Court.

THE LATE MR. SAMUEL McCULLOCH, BARRISTER.

In the High Court yesterday forenoon, Sir Michael Westropp delivered judgment in several cases previous to his departure for home by the afternoon mail steamer. Before commencing the business of the day His Lordship said—I wish to express to the bar, on behalf of myself and the other members of the Bench, the deep sympathy which we feel at the loss of one of the most eminent members of the Bombay bar, the late Mr. Samuel McCulloch, intelligence of whose death arrived last week by telegram. I need not say that we shall entertain a lasting recollection of the ability, the courtesy, and sagacity with which that learned gentleman conducted his business. He was an ornament to the profession, and I believe no member of it was more popular. I might say the same of him with regard to his relations with the Bench.

MR. SANDERS' REFRIGERATOR.

WE yesterday mentioned that on his journey from Calcutta to Umballa the Viceroy obtained great relief from the intense heat by travelling in a carriage fitted by Mr. Sanders' patent apparatus. We have now received the following table of the temperature in an ordinary carriage as compared with that in Mr. Sanders' carriage on the journey from Bombay to Manickpore :—

Date.	Name of Station.	Time.	Temp. in an ordinary carriage.	Temp. in improved carriage.
1872.		P.M.		
May 14th	Bombay	12'35	98 ° Fahr.	82 ° Fahr
	Wassind	1'50	100½ ,,	84 ,,
	Kussaul	4'20	93½ ,,	78 ,,
	Munmar	5'55	97½ ,,	78 ,,
	Nandgaum	6'50	99 ,,	80 ,,
	Myjee	8'30	96 ,,	79 ,,
	Bhosawal	10'30	94 ,,	79 ,,
		A.M.		
15th	Garrawarra	9'15	96 ,,	79 ,,
	Nursingpore	10'30	100 ,,	82 ,,
	Kurruckbale	10'50	101½ ,,	82 ,,
	Chandwarra	11'20	102½ ,,	82 ,,
	Jubbulpore	12'25	103 ,,	83 ,,
		P.M.		
16th	Sleemanabad	2'40	108 ,,	88 ,,
	Kutnee	3'15	109½ ,,	88 ,,
	Joknye	3'38	110 ,,	88 ,,
	Umdanah	4'5	109½ ,,	91 ,,
	Mythera	4'37	108½ ,,	90 ,,
	Ucharrah	5'00	108 ,,	88 ,,
	Sutna	5'35	108 ,,	89 ,,
	Mujnon	6'30	104½ ,,	88 ,,
	Markoodee	7'15	104½ ,,	88 ,,
	Manickpore	7'40	100 ,,	88 ,,

The wind was blowing in the direction of the train. On the journey Mr. Sanders hung two pieces of ice of exactly the same dimensions and weight, one in an ordinary carriage and the other in his own carriage; in the former compartment the ice dissolved in four hours and in the improved carriage in seven hours and thirty-three minutes, thus proving a vast difference of temperature.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A RAID INTO CACHAR.—The Deputy Commissioner of Cachar reports that three houses in the Cachari village of Kangdang have been looted by a party of 13 Angami Nagas, and that the property of about eight traders was also taken.

IT is probable that some of the Judges of the Appellate Side of the High Court will sit in the new High Court building on Monday next, the 27th instant.—*Indian Daily News*, May 25.

BANGALORE SMALL CAUSES COURT.—The Government of India have sanctioned a revision of the establishment of the Small Causes Court at Bangalore, which will be attended with a saving of Rs. 8,496 per annum, consequent on the reconstitution of the Court in accordance with the provisions of Act XI. of 1865.—*Ibid.*

TWO LASCARS SUFFOCATED IN A COAL ROOM.—A lascar on board the s.s. Poona having been sent down by the engineer to the coal room on business, never came out of it alive. His delay in coming up induced the engineer to despatch a second lascar, who also never came out alive. A third man was then sent down, but he was observed staggering and was dragged out. The two first having been subsequently looked for, were found to be dead. The man who was rescued is in a fair way of recovering. It is believed that the gas escaping from the coals was the immediate cause of death. A fuller report will appear hereafter when the inquest comes off.—*Ibid.*

STORM AT AGRA.—From 3 P.M. on Thursday afternoon there was evidently something brewing in the shape of an atmospherical change. A heavy dust-storm came on which necessitated the use of lights. This was followed by very heavy rain until the evening. During the night a storm arose of considerable violence. The wind blew very strongly, the lightning was appalling, the thunder deafening. The heavens seemed a-blaze with light. About 11 o'clock the anger of the elements subsided somewhat and a calm ensued, as grateful as it was refreshing. We have heard of casualties having occurred, but are not in possession of authentic information. Yesterday it was very close indeed, and it felt as if no storm had occurred, the atmosphere being quite oppressive. It looks ominous.—*Delhi Gazette*, May 25.

STRANGE DOINGS IN A GOVERNMENT OFFICE.—Some strange rumours have reached us in reference to the doings in a certain Governmental establishment here, the employes of which, it would appear, are made to receive less in the shape of pay than the amounts placed opposite their names in the pay abstracts. The representations made to us we have no reason to disbelieve, for we are inclined to attach credence to the good faith of our informants. The whole affair, as described to us, betrays a system of responsibility at work in the establishment, the control of which is seemingly vested in a subordinate who recognises no other authority than his own, and is allowed, from all we hear, perfect immunity from the consequences of his acts. We are awaiting further authentic particulars before we decide on any defined line of action in connection with what we have heard.—*Sindian*, May 22nd.

THE MADRAS SHIPWRECKED SAILORS' RELIEF FUND.—At a meeting of the Committee of the above fund held on Wednesday the Secretary stated that the subscriptions up to date amounted to Rs. 16,954-4-10, of which Rs. 13,194-2-10, had been paid, leaving Rs. 3,760-12 yet to be received. The expenditure, to date, amounted to Rs. 5,286-13-3, the payments having been as follows:—Native Ships—3 nacodas and 130 lascars, Rs. 1,094-0-9. Hotspur—Sailmaker's widow, £20; stewards and 4 men, Rs. 874-1-0. Misser—Captain, chief officer, serang, carpenter and 36 lascars, Rs. 813-12-0. Burlington—2nd mate, carpenter, steward, cook and 1 passenger, Rs. 485-0-0. Kingdom of Belgium.—Chief officer, 2nd officer, cook, steward, 2 apprentices, and carpenter, Rs. 410-0-0. Inversbie:—Cook, steward, 3 apprentices and 2 sailors, Rs. 245-0-0. Armenian—7 men, Rs. 295-0-0. Sir R. Seppings—Doctor and compounder, Rs. 90-0-0. John Scott—Chief officer and 1 man, Rs. 335-0-0. Ardbeg—2nd officer and 3 men, Rs. 330-0-0. Supplies to Home—Per Rev. J. Batton, Rs. 212-5-4. Sergeants' Mess, 21st Fusiliers—Supplies to rescued sailors Rs. 72-10-2. It was stated at the meeting that the life of the late Captain Hobson, of the Ardbeg, had been insured for some twenty years, and that three days before the cyclone which resulted in his death, he received tidings of the failure of the office whose policy he held. He has left a widow and twelve children, of whom only two are provided for. The Committee have voted £100 to Mrs. Hobson, and resolved to take her case into further consideration, after other claims on the fund had been met. The Secretary proceeded to state that the late Mr. Jackson, the chief officer, who was drowned in the Ardbeg, had left a wife and a young family, the eldest child being about ten years old. He had been six years with Captain Hobson, whose admirable seamanship, sobriety, and general goodness of character he concisely emulated. The Committee voted £50 to Mrs. Jackson, this sum, together with the £100 for Mrs. Hobson, to be remitted to London to Mr. Welch, the owner of the Ardbeg. The Committee also agreed to the payment of £40 to the chief officer of the Burlington; of £30 to the chief officer of the Hotspur; and of £10 to the Revd. J. Barton, for a young German apprentice of the John Scott, who, being altogether friendless, is anxious to complete his education and obtain employment in Madras. The Committee further resolved to convey their grateful acknowledgments to His Excellency Lord Northbrook for his munificent donation of Rs. 1,000 to the fund.

THE RAJPOOTANA STATE RAILWAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

SIR,—Perhaps a few notes upon the progress of the Rajpootana State Railway may interest your readers. The central walls for the piers of the Jumna bridge, at Agra, have been sunk with great rapidity during the last few months, and there seems to be every probability of their being securely founded before the commencement of the rains. The foundation of each pier are to consist of three wells sunk to a depth of from 45 to 60 feet below low water. Of these the centre well in each pier has alone been constructed during the present season; and the sinking of the end wells will be carried on simultaneously, as soon as the state of the river permits of the works being resumed after the close of the rains. The delivery of the Permanent Way materials, on the narrow gauge pattern, has also been pushed on with vigour; and the rails, which are "foot rails," weighing about 28 lbs. to the yard, seem likely to answer expectations. The same remark will unfortunately not apply to the sleepers, which may be described at about the worst that were ever supplied by the Forest Department to any Indian railway. Sir Richard Temple, in his late budget, spoke of the Forest Department as being extensively engaged in supplying sleepers for the State railways. To judge by the samples that are now on view at the Agra terminus of the East Indian Railway, the sooner the Forest Department can be induced to abandon this line of business the better for the taxpayers. The material of which the sleepers consist is said to be *deodar*, a species of timber that is well suited to works in the hills, but which is apparently of no use in the plains. True it is that some great experts declare that the sleepers in question are *not deodar*, or rather that in nine cases out of ten they are simply *cheer*—than which a more worthless timber for railway sleepers does not exist in India. Be that as it may, one fact is beyond question, *viz.*, that the sleepers are splitting up in all directions, and that but few of them seem likely to last long enough to be of service in the road. I may here remark that sleepers of a very similar character were tried on the E. I. Railway about 10 years ago, and that the result proved them to be all but worthless. I am also informed that the contractors for the Punjab and Delhi Railway found them to be equally useless. The policy of denuding the hills of timber, for the sake of enabling locomotive engines to run on the plains, seems a doubtful one. Already the dearth of timber is beginning to be felt at some of our hill stations, and another 20 years will probably see that dearth intensified. It will then be found that the *deodar* forests, which have been idly sacrificed in the production of railway sleepers, should have been preserved for very different purposes—*viz.*, for the housing of our European troops in the hills.

A THINKER.

TRIALS OF SHOT GUNS FOR PENETRATION.

WE observe that Mr. Dougall, the gunmaker, has put forward a new theory relative to the testing of shot guns, which cannot but prove interesting to sportsmen. Most of our readers are of course aware that hitherto the system in vogue for testing shot guns has been to fire them at targets made of 40 sheets of thick brown paper at a distance of 40 yards, and according to the number of sheets penetrated the shooting of the gun was estimated. The shot generally used in these trials was No. 6, the average charge being 1¼oz, and from 3 to 3½ drachms of powder. With these charges, what was considered a first-class gun would break perhaps 35 or 36 sheets of paper, an odd pellet or two penetrating to the 40th sheet. These trials have up to the present been pretty generally thought infallible, but the most curious feature in the competitions was that guns by comparatively unknown makers often beat those of the first gunmakers of the day, and that many guns that were found to be inferior in penetrating power at the paper target were found to be first class guns in the field. Many good sportsmen did not, consequently, believe in these trials, but at the same time they could give no reason for their disbelief in what was apparently a crucial test. Mr. Dougall, who has now come to the rescue, upsets the old ideas most completely. In fact, he proves, and, we think, satisfactorily, that it is the weaker shot guns that drive their shot the farthest into the paper! At first sight no doubt it seems a paradox that the weaker gun should have a greater penetration than the stronger, but if our readers who are sceptical will try the following experiment for themselves, perhaps they will also be convinced:—Take a box about four or five feet in length, and about one foot wide and one foot deep, and into it put sawdust, or bran, packed tolerably tight, but not compressed. Let one end of the box be composed of thick paper or cardboard instead of wood, and into it fire, at a distance of 20 or 30 yards, an Express rifle loaded with the usual hollow bullet and 120 grains of powder. It will be found that the bullet will probably penetrate a foot, or at the outside 20 inches, and will be found to be expanded to the size of a rupee or larger. But load the same rifle with a similar bullet and only half the charge of powder, and the bullet will penetrate often to the extreme end of the box, or at all events fully double as far as that propelled by the heavier charge. *But the projectile has altered little in shape*, and in this lies true principle of the Express. The bullet being driven with an enormous momentum, opens out immediately on striking, and thus exposing a surface five or ix times greater than the original area, meets with such an amount of resistance that its velocity is soon arrested and it penetrates but slightly. In this way then Mr. Dougall points out that the trials of shot guns, hitherto considered so crucial, are in reality no trials at all. He says the shot from the "hard shot" gun flattens out soon after striking, and thus presenting a much larger surface to the paper is stopped much sooner than if it had retained its rotundity of form, and this, he says, he proved by reducing the charge of powder (which of course reduced the initial velocity of the shot), when he actually got much greater penetration, though using the same gun under exactly similar conditions as regards shot, targets, &c. Mr. Dougall has done the sportsman good service in thus exposing the fallacy of the old "field test," as it was called; and if he will only complete the work, and point out *how* we are to test our guns for penetration so as to get really accurate results, he will earn the gratitude of the entire race of "smooth bore" shooters.—*Pioneer.*

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

(*Saturday Review*, April 27.)

REPORTS were circulated a few days ago that Prince Bismarck was most seriously displeased with the utterances of M. Thiers, that the Germans were afraid a French war of revenge was going to begin at once, and that an order had been sent from Berlin to Versailles commanding the French to lay aside such wild notions and behave with proper modesty and submission. Shortly afterwards it was discovered that Count Arnim, the supposed bearer of this message, had not left Berlin, and the official journals of France and Germany loudly contradicted the whole story. It is impossible to discover whether a newspaper correspondent, anxious to achieve notoriety for himself and his employers, bases sensational telegrams on a minute fraction of fact or on no facts whatever. The general and public relations of the countries about the policy of which reports are spread is much the best guide in testing the probability or improbability of what is alleged. No doubt M. Thiers a short time ago seemed inclined to stimulate the military ardour of his countrymen, and to encourage them with the hope that they would soon have a large and well organized army at their disposal. In a moment of great financial embarrassment he has also thought it wise to increase, rather than to diminish, the military expenditure of France. But the French, not the Germans, are the persons entitled to object to a policy which threatens to draw them from the consideration of what it is primarily necessary for them to do in the present very painful position of their country, and which seriously increases the enormous burden of their taxation. So long as they fulfil their engagements to Germany, that is all that Germany has a right to look for at their hands. Prince Bismarck has over and over again declared that Germany has no claim to meddle in the internal affairs of France, or to keep her permanently humiliated. If France does but pay a hundred and twenty millions sterling more, she is perfectly free to arrange her taxation and organize her army as she pleases. The raising of this huge sum is a matter of deep interest and difficulty to the French Government, but it is entirely for the French Government to decide how it shall be done. It may be wise to put the country in good spirits, and to fascinate it with the hope of being at an early date as strong in a military point of view as it ever was, in order that it may cheerfully make the efforts and bear the sacrifices which the raising of the rest of the German indemnity will require. If there was the slightest reason to suppose that the French Government had no real intention of paying the promised sum, and was seeking in a new war the means of escaping from it, Germany would of course have a right to remonstrate, and, in case of need, to act, in order to secure what is due to her. But the French Government is notoriously doing everything it possibly can to pay the remainder of the indemnity long before it is due. There is, indeed, only one ground on which Prince Bismarck may have thought himself justified in whispering a word of caution to M. Thiers. It is exceedingly desirable for both countries that the relations between the conquerors and the conquered in the occupied districts should not be rendered more painful and perilous than they are now, and if the French Government were supposed to be encouraging the French people to speak and think of a war of revenge, the population of the occupied districts might be stimulated to words and deeds against the German soldiery which would necessitate very severe and hostile measures in return. Possibly a representation to this effect may have been made by the German Government, but Prince Bismarck knows perfectly well what he is and what he is not entitled to ask, and he is not at all likely to have issued an edict forbidding France to do anything which by the Treaty she is at perfect liberty to do.

When the indemnity has been paid in full, the French army will be raised, organized, equipped, paid, and stationed exactly as France may think best, and Germany will not have a word to say. When the armies of two neighbouring countries have acquired what may be termed their normal position, a change in that position is generally thought a ground for inquiry as to the motives of the Government which thus shows that it has some new designs to work out. If Russia were to place her army suddenly on a war footing, and hurry large bodies of troops into Poland, and draw them up on the German frontier, the Court of Berlin would naturally and properly ask what was meant by this strange and alarming conduct. But the French army has not as yet got a normal position, although, when the proper time comes, it will of course proceed to have one. France will settle for herself how many troops she likes to keep on a war footing, how they shall be armed, and where they shall be placed. It will be absolutely necessary for France to employ a great portion of her military strength to protect herself against Germany, and the Germans have no right to object to this. The most furious German will allow that France has a clear right to make any preparation she pleases to protect herself against a German attack. But now that Metz is in German hands, the military preparations needed to make France tolerably safe against such an attack will be of a very extensive kind. Now fortresses will have to be built, and large garrisons formed at no great distance from the frontier. There is no help for this. Germany may at first be disquieted by seeing the military strength of France turned in a direction that seems to point to a renewal of hostilities, and nervous persons and alarmists and sensational telegraphists will find abundant opportunities of discovering that things look very serious, and that the war of revenge is going to begin in twenty-four hours. But the Germans have in the main quite sense enough to see that they must put up with the consequences of having taken Metz and driven France behind the Vosges. They have taken away the French frontier because they considered it a useful, serviceable frontier, and thought they should like it themselves. They have forced France to make a new frontier, and the very object of all their efforts has been to deprive France of the possibility of having a frontier nearly so good for military purposes as that which Germany now possesses. But France will, they must be aware, try to make the best of the bad frontier she has got: and, in order not to be wholly at the mercy of Germany, France will have to make very elaborate and expensive preparations, to employ the services of a great many men, to spend a vast amount of money, to think much and to work hard. Metz, it must be remembered, is the key of Eastern France, and this key is in the hands of the enemy. In order to get this commanding situation, Germany thought it worth while to face the certainty of the bitter hostility of France for years to come, the anxiety of holding in permanent subjugation an unquestionably French population, and the reproaches of a large portion of Europe. France, having lost the key of her Eastern provinces, and seeing her enemy in a position of such extreme advantage, cannot fail to wish that, if she cannot have the excellent defence on the East that she once had, she shall have the best that ingenuity and perseverance and courage and money can give her. Not only, therefore, has Germany no title whatever to complain of the military arrangements now made in France, so long as the position of Germany in the occupied districts is not made worse, and so long as the indemnity is paid at the stipulated time; but, after she has got her money and her troops are gone home, she is bound to bear with equanimity the spectacle of France making great military preparations of a defensive kind on her immediate border.

If Germany can keep calm while France is doing all that she has a right to do, the rest of Europe will learn to read alarmist reports with serene indifference. That Germany will for a number of years, to which no limit can be assigned, have to make counter preparations, and to think constantly of a new war, and provide against it, is obvious. This was the state of things to which Germany looked forward, and which she deliberately chose as better for herself than foregoing Metz and the frontier of the Vosges. With that frontier, and with such a fortress as Metz, Germany calculated on being able to defy France for the future. If this was a wise choice and a prudent calculation, the vague projects of a war of revenge, which fill so naturally the French mind, have nothing in them disquieting to Germany. The French will get together a large army; so will the Germans; the French will buy the best guns, select the best generals, train their men in the best way; so will the Germans. Unless some unforeseen cause, the very nature of which cannot be imagined, interferes to give France an unlooked-for superiority, the end of all the efforts that France can possibly make will be that she will have a very large and very good army in a bad position, and Germany would have a very large and very good army in a good position. No position that France can secure will in the least equal that held by Germany; but it will be necessary for France, unless she is again to court a crushing defeat, to have a position tolerably good. In order to attain such a position she must labour perseveringly for years. The Germans have now, it is said, an army the nominal strength of which is a million and a half of men. They are devoting unceasing efforts and boundless stores of French money to equipping, training, and arming this army in the most perfect manner that experience can suggest or science devise. They have the advantage of being commanded by the greatest general of modern times, and, when they lose him they will at least have the advantage of being commanded by men brought up in his school, and accustomed to act under his guidance. Lastly, with a vast array of fortresses as a second line of defence, they hold Metz and the Vosges frontier. Add these things together, and they make a total which shows how enormous is the task that France has to encounter if she wishes to be on anything like an equality with Germany. The Belgians might as well try to take Metz as the French until the whole military force of France is totally altered from what it is now. That some such change may not some day occur is what no one can venture to say. But it is very easy to underrate the difficulties that lie in the way of such a change. France is at present in sore perplexity how to take the first step towards it. Far from having an army at all likely to take Metz, the French cannot as yet determine what a French army ought to be. M. Thiers does not at all like the discussion of the subject in the Chamber. He has asked that it may be put off for three weeks, and has declared that there are several points on which he thinks quiet discussion with a Committee far preferable to open discussion before the Assembly. A large party in the Assembly wishes that every Frenchman should be made to fight, and that there should be a new army in France after the Prussian pattern. M. Thiers, and probably the majority of the Assembly, think that the old system is the best, and that there should be special people whose business it is to fight. Both parties, when they talk of the army of the future, think of it quite as much with reference to the exigencies of internal politics as with reference to a war of revenge. It is impossible for sensible Germans to be much alarmed at present, when such is the state of things in France; and they may be sure that Prince Bismarck knows his business and theirs too well to be making useless demonstrations merely to show his importance and to fill his country with anxiety.

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